



1884.

ILLUSTRATED

—AND—

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

—OF—

POTATOES FOR SEED,

VEGETABLE SEEDS, ETC.

FOR SALE BY

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AT HIS

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LIMA, LA GRANGE COUNTY,

INDIANA.



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J. C. EVERITT,
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—THE—

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Is a Monthly Journal devoted to the interest of American Farmers. A Record of Agricultural Progress, containing the brightest and best thoughts of experienced Agriculturalists and Specialists everywhere. It gives the richest cream of agricultural knowledge in all sections of the country, both as gleaned from its exchanges and from the pens of able and successful agriculturists. It is the paper for the FARMER, STOCK BREEDER, FRUIT GROWER, SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST, POULTRY FANCIER, ETC., ETC. It is published by J. A. EVERITT & CO., Watsonstown, Pa., to whom orders for specimen copies should be sent. We have no interest in the publication of the "Agricultural Epitomist," further than to secure subscriptions for the same. It is an honest paper and gains friends everywhere.

J. C. EVERITT,

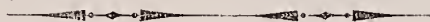
Lima, Indiana.

J. A. EVERITT & CO., PRINTERS. WATSONTOWN, PA

If you can make NO use of this CATALOGUE. please hand it to a friend who wants to buy good seeds. They cost me a large sum of money and I want every one to do some good.



GREETING.



AT THE BEGINNING of another year I am, dear friends, most happy to meet you and extend to you all a hearty greeting, and take this opportunity to thank you for the generous patronage you have seen fit to so liberally bestow upon me. I can only linger over the record of the past year long enough to note the substantial advance in every department of my trade. My customers have added to this practical endorsement by FAIRLY OVERWHELMING me with testimony of the high quality of the seeds in which I deal. My PROSPECTUS for the coming season is short, viz: I SHALL DO MY BEST. Thoroughly believing in the old adage, "A POUND OF PLUCK IS WORTH A TON OF LUCK."

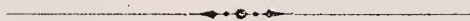
I shall only look for that measure of success which I deserve. I shall advertise what I have to offer, especially by giving large circulation to this catalogue, in which I have endeavored to present the undiluted cream of the subject in an attractive way. The enormous inquiry for the catalogue indicates that my former efforts have been appreciated, but I stand ready to mail this one to a much larger circle of readers, and to all who write for it, either for themselves or their friends. I am confident that a careful examination will show you that, no matter where you have been accustomed to deal, it will pay you to purchase your seeds of me. This is the theory I have taken as a basis in growing and laying in my present extensive and valuable stock, which I claim to be every thing in quality it should be, but, as to this point I prefer referring you to the commendations of those who have spoken from experience in the past. But most of all I look for an increase in my trade, in the fact that every order, as it comes to hand, will be filled with promptness, care and liberality, under my personal supervision.

Wishing every one a happy and prosperous year, I am, Very Respectfully, Yours.

J. C. EVERITT,

LIMA,

LaGrange Co., Ind.



SPECIAL NOTICE!



Owing to the great increase in my business I was compelled to remove to Lima. I am now situated on the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. which is operated by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., one of the most extensive Railroad companies in America. We are reached by the Star Union Line and I can bill Freight direct to any eastern point. We have four Mail and six Express trains daily except Sunday. My store is on the Main street from the Depot to the central part of the City, about half way between the depot and Post Office, just one block to either place.



WHAT I GUARANTEE.

1st That all seeds sold by me shall be as represented to the extent that should they prove otherwise: I will refill the order or send other seeds to the same amount.

2nd That all moneys sent me for seeds shall reach me safely if sent by either Bank Draft, Money Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter or Express prepaid. Make all Money Orders and Postal Notes payable at LaGrange Post Office. For fractional parts of a dollar send postage stamps in preference to coin. Money or stamps are very seldom lost if sent in an ordinary letter, plainly addressed and sealed. If your order amounts to more than \$5.00 you can deduct the charge for a Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

3rd That all Goods Ordered Shall Reach Their Destination, and I agree to replace any that may be lost. N seeds sent C. O. D.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

It is hardly necessary to state to my new correspondents that *My New Seeds have a National reputation*, grown as they are in every State and Territory, as well as in all sections of Canada, and always found fresh, genuine and true to name. This, I flatter myself, has been brought about entirely by my own efforts and my determination to *send out nothing but the Very Best* not only in one but *Every variety*. All I ask is a trial, no matter how small, and I am confident *my seeds will be found among the best and most reliable*.

Note.—I sell almost all my seeds at five cents per packet, but a sufficient quantity of the expensive seeds for even a very moderate sowing *cannot be sold at this price*. When comparing prices, please remember I have all seeds marked at prices delivered by Mail or Express prepaid, except where I give notice to the opposite.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF SEEDS IN PACKETS.

As an inducement to my customers to get their neighbors and friends to club with them and send me their orders, I offer to all the following liberal terms: **Purchasers Remitting \$1.00 May Select Seeds, in Packets Only, To The Amount Of \$1.15: Those Remitting \$2.00 To The Amount Of \$2.10: Those Remitting \$3.00 To The Amount Of \$3.15: Those Remitting \$4.00 To The Amount Of \$4.15: Those Remitting \$5.00 To The Amount Of \$5.10: Or Customers Remitting \$10.00 Can Select Seeds in Packets Amounting To \$11.00: This Makes *My 5c. Packets Cost 3-4-7 Cents Each; 1c. Packets 7-10 Cents Each*. You will find it very easy work to make up a club for *My seeds. Try It*. Should you need any extra catalogues for your friends, send me their Address and I will mail them each a copy.**

N. B. Please remember the above discounts apply only to garden seeds *In Papers*. On general seed orders for Oz., lbs., Qts., etc., amounting to \$25.00 or over, I can only allow a discount of 10 per cent from the low prices quoted in this catalogue: on orders for \$100.00 and over, 15 per cent discount.

ARTICHOKE.

[Fr. *Artichaut*. GER. *Artischohn*.]

CULTURE.—The Artichoke may be propagated by seed or offset suckers, separated in the Spring. When raised from seed, let them be sown early in the Spring say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches apart in the drills. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds in hills, three feet apart each way, with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep rich loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in winter by covering with litter or earth.

Green Globe.—The best for general culture. Produces large, globular heads, with thick, succulent scales, the bottom of which is the edible part. Boiled till tender, and served either hot or cold, with butter and salt, it makes a delicious dish. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—In no way resembles the above, except that its tubers when cooked have the same taste and flavor. The plant yields an immense crop of tubers which are the richest in fat producing elements of any of our cultivated roots. Cultivate the same as potatoes, and take care to remove all the small roots, for if left in the ground, they will come up the next Spring, and may become a troublesome weed; not produced from seed; tubers much esteemed for pickling; also makes excellent food for stock. 3 lb package by mail \$1.00; per peck, \$1.25; bu., \$3.00; bbl., \$8.00.

ASPARAGUS.

[Fr. *Asperge*. GER. *Spargel*.]

One ounce will sow about fifty feet of drill.

Every garden should contain a bed of Asparagus, not only because of its healthfulness, but because it is one of the earliest Spring vegetables: the idea that it is very difficult to establish and maintain a good bed is erroneous, for I think there is scarcely a vegetable on our list that can be produced for a term of years so cheaply and easily as this and any one following the directions given below will be almost certain of success.

CULTURE.—If you want to raise your own plants, prepare a light, rich spot as early as possible in the Spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow in drills one foot apart, when the plants are well up, thin to three or four inches in the row, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the Summer, the second season prepare a bed by deep spading or trenching, working in a large quantity of well rotted manure, dig trenches four feet apart and twelve to sixteen inches deep, and spade in at least four inches of well rotted manure in the bottom, set them in the trench eighteen inches apart, covering them with about two inches of fine soil. After the plants are up, gradually fill up the trenches, and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The second season, early in the Spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about two quarts of salt to the square rod. Cultivate well. The next season it may be cut for the table two or three times, taking care to cut *all* as fast as it appears. After the final cutting, spade in a liberal dressing of fine manure and sow one quart of salt to the square rod. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop, but should be annually manured after the last cutting and well cultivated through the remainder of the summer. The tops should not be cut until *dead ripe*. Every body should plant Conovers Colossal.

Conovers Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one to two inches in diameter. Color deep green, and crown very close. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 20; lb., 60.

Giant.—The old, favorite variety, producing abundantly. Tops green or purple, according to the soil in which they are raised. Per pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15; lb., 50.

BEANS.—Dwarf, Bush or Snap.

[Fr. *Haricot*. GER. *Bohne*.]

One quart will plant from 100 to 150 feet of drill, according to size of Bean.

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts, called in the different Catalogues Bush, Band, Snap, String or French Beans.

CULTURE.—Being extremely sensitive to frost and cold, they should not be planted before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm, in a favorable season the first of May will generally be found about right. Select a dry, sheltered spot, which has been previously slightly manured and well dug; make drills two inches deep and two feet apart, and plant the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust, and greatly injure the crop. Plant at intervals throughout the season, for a succession, finishing about the end of July.

IF BY MAIL POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED AT THE RATE OF 15¢ PER PINT, OR 30¢ PER QUART.

(The following are the best in cultivation.)

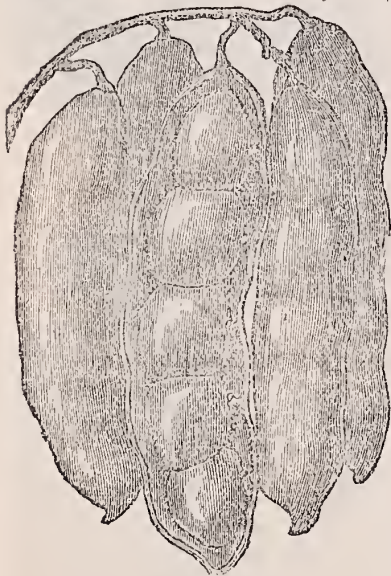
Prolific Tree Bean.—It is what its name indicates, a *tree Bean*, grows to the height of 18 to 20 inches, branching out in all directions, the pods do not touch the ground, enabling it to stand a wet spell without injury to the crop. One bush contains from 100 to 130 pods. The grain somewhat resembles the common navy bean, being more rounded at the ends and very white, and of fine flavor. They yield from 45 to 60 bushels or more per acre. They should be planted in good soil as soon as all danger of frost is past, in rows 2½ feet by 18 or 20 inches apart in the row, one bean in a hill, (if you plant more than one to one when about two inches high,) do not let them stand thicker than above stated as they will be crowded and seriously reduce the crop, they will completely cover the ground planted, they are much easier cultivated and harvested than the smaller growing varieties with 5 to 7 stalks in a hill. Try them and for field or main crop bean you will grow no other. Per pkt., 10¢; qt., 20¢; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Ivory Pod Wax.—This variety cannot be too highly praised, as a snap-short, or for Winter shel'd Bean, and cannot be surpassed for canning purposes. It is fully a week earlier than the Black Wax, enormously productive, long, stringless, tender, succulent, with transparent ivory-white pods, the most productive Wax Bean now grown, the vines being a perfect mat of pods the entire season. Per pkt., 10¢; qt., 30¢; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$3.75.



IVORY POD WAX BEAN.

these about six feet high, set at an angle of about twenty-two degrees, with the tops connected by a rope or inch square strip. The vines will run along these, producing earlier and better shaped pods, which, hanging free from the leaves, are more easily seen. Form hills three and a half feet apart by forking in a shovelful of



GRIERS IMPROVED LIMA BEAN.



PROLIFIC TREE BEAN.

Lemon Pod Late Wax.—Vine vigorous, with short runners, producing an abundance of long, wax-white, handsome pods, and continuing in bearing longer than any other sort. Good to use green or dry. Ripe beans clear white. Per pkt., 10¢; qt., 30¢; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$3.75.

German Wax, Black Seeded, Butter Bean.—A great favorite with market gardeners. The round, yellowish white, wax like pods of this variety are stringless and very fleshy and may be used as snaps until fully grown. Vines early and productive. Per pkt., 10¢; qt., 25¢; ½ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

BEANS.—Pole or Run ing.

[Fr. *Haricots a rames*. GER. *Stangen Bohne*.]

One quart will plant about 150 hills.

CULTURE.—These even more than the Bush Beans, require a warm mellow soil, and should not be planted until settled, warm weather. They are usually supported by poles some eight or ten feet high set in the center of each hill, but I prefer to use

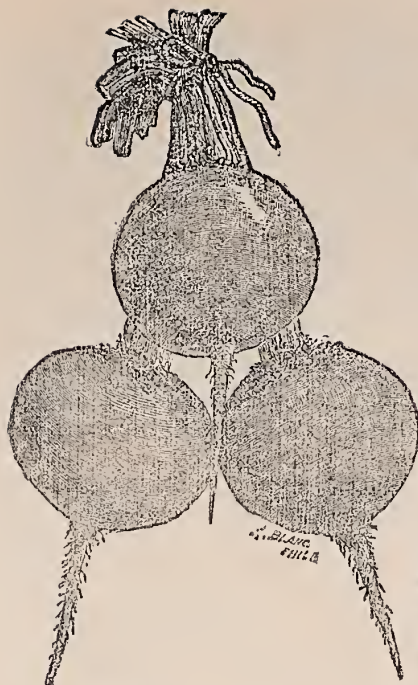


GERMAN WAX.



LEMON POD LATE WAX BEAN.

fine manure; set the poles, and plant six to eight beans, and after the beans commence to run, run 6 or 8 plants to the hill. Start any that fail to climb around the pole in the same direction as the others (they will go no other), and fasten by sticking the end in a notch cut in the pole.



EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP BEET.



MAMMOTH LONG RED.

Large White Lima.—Vines vigorous but tender and late; seeds white, veined with green, very large, broad, thin, and surpassed in quality by no other variety. It is a general favorite wherever the season is long enough to mature it. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 50; ¼ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00.

Dreers Improved Lima.—The result of several years careful selection from the old Lima. The distinctive improvements are its earliness, remarkable productiveness, delicious flavor, and forming of the beans so closely in the pod. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 50; ¼ bu., \$3.25; bu., \$11.00.

BEET.

[Fr. *Betterave*, GER. *Runkel Rube*.]

One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which has been well manured during the previous season. For an early supply sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for twenty-four hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—

This matures quicker than any other sort. Roots of fine, turnip form when young, but becoming irregular at maturity. They are of medium size, smooth, and very dark in color. Flesh beautiful, dark purplish red, fine grained, crisp and tender, qualities which it retains when the roots are large and old. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 35; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Bassano.—Although not maturing as early as some sorts, this being much the largest of the early varieties reaches a size fit for the table among the first. Roots flat, turnip shape, light red. Will not keep well through the winter. Flesh white circled with pink, coarse grained, but tender and sweet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 35; lb., 80.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—This variety originated from the Egyptian Blood Turnip, the earliest and most perfect specimens having been selected for a succession of years, until it has become perfectly pure and of fine form and shape, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the market gardener. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 80.

French White Sugar.—Roots large, half long; skin white, washed with green at the crown; flesh white, coarse grained, crisp and very sweet. Although generally grown for stock, it is so very sweet and tender that many people prefer it to any other variety for the table. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 60.

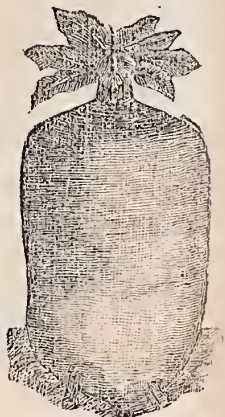
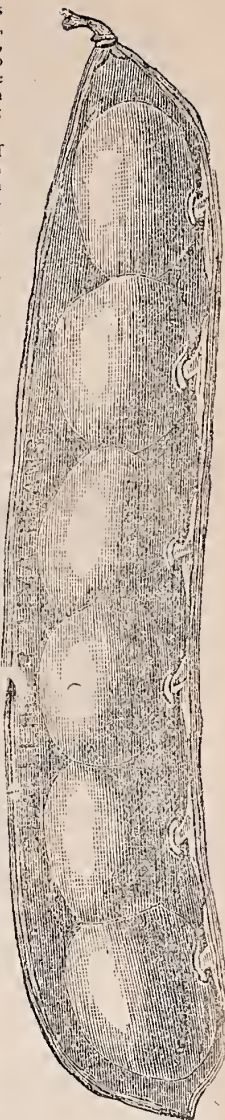
Long Smooth, Dark Blood.—This grows to a good size, half out of the ground; color dark blood red; top small, dark red, and of upright growth; keeps well. It is apt to be tough when sown too early. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 80.

MANGEL WURZEL.

From 4 to 6 pounds of seed will sow one acre.

The following varieties are especially valuable for stock, and I can honestly urge my friends to plant them in quantity. On rich soil they give immense crops, are easily raised, harvested and kept through the winter. Sow in drills thirty inches apart, on rich, well prepared ground, as early in the Spring as possible. Cultivate well, and when the plants are six inches high, thin out and transplant so as to leave them one foot apart in the row. In harvesting, take care to bruise or break the roots as little as possible, as they will keep better if unbroken.

Golden Tankard.—One of the most nutritious varieties in cultivation, flesh deep yellow, very productive. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.



GOLDEN TANKARD.

Mammoth Long Red.—An improvement on the old variety. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed, and deeper color than the common sorts. Highly recommended for stock feeding. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 85 5 lbs., to one address, by Express charges paid by purchaser @ 50c 7½ lb.

Good Cabbage Seed.

[Fr, *Chou Pommés.* GER, *Kopfkohl.*]

One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet, and produce about 300 plants.

There is no vegetable which may be cultivated with more certainty of success than this, and few if any that are so generally useful, as it may be made to follow other crops, and will give some return no matter how poor the soil or how negligent the cultivation, while it responds so readily to better care, that it claims a place in the finest garden, and the attention of the most skillful gardener.

CULTURE.—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than in this, and gardeners should invariably select the best procurable. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. For Cabbage, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked to insure good, full sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, harden off, and transplant eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, early in the Spring.

At the South, sow from the middle of September to middle of October, and transplant into cold frames to preserve through Winter, setting into open ground as early as possible. In transplanting, *they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.* All through the season the ground should be cultivated *as often as possible*, as success will depend largely upon faithfulness in this particular.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last of Spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, three feet apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. Cabbage should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well dug between and hilled up. After they are partly headed, it is the practice of some gardeners to lay them over on one side. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

To preserve cabbage during the Winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Leave them out in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the middle States, bury the heads and part of the stump in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, to protect them in severe weather.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—As a variety for the Winter market this has no superior. Heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on the top; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored; it is also one of the very best varieties to keep. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

CARROT,

[Fr, *Carotte.* GER, *Mochren.*]

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

CULTURE.—A light, deep, sandy loam is the most suitable, and, as manure applied in a fresh state often induces forked and ill-shaped roots, the ground intended for carrots should be

True Jersey Variety.—This is a favorite variety with market gardeners in all parts of the country; it is very early, of medium size, good quality, and sure to head. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

Early York.—A very valuable early variety. Heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

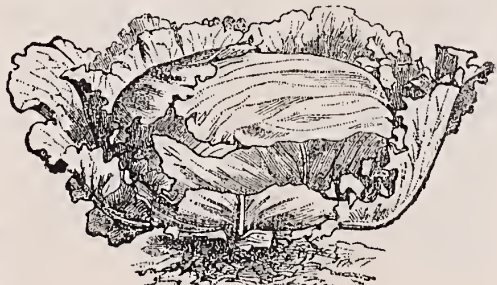


A fine early sort, coming in just after Wakefield; growth compact, so that it may be set as close as the smaller sorts. Heads large flat, handsome, and they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50.

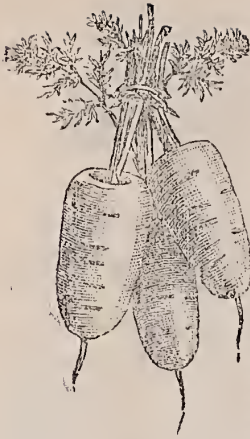
MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.



The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over *fifty pounds*. Under good care and cultivation, acres have been grown where the heads would average *thirty pounds* each. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH



EARLY ½ LONG SCARLET.

Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted.—An exceedingly popular early market variety, and continually growing in favor. Of medium size; flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Will do well in shallow soil. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.



LONG ORANGE.

Early French Forcing.—A favorite little Carrot, prized on account of its extreme earliness, and superior flavor, best for forcing. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

Long Orange.—A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point, color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb. 25; lb., 80.

Large White Belgin.—Grows one-third out of the ground; root pure white, green above ground, with a small top. It will grow to very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised extensively for stock. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.

CAULIFLOWER.

[Fr. *Chou-fleur.* Ger. *Blumen-Kohl.*]

One ounce will sow a bed of 10 square feet and produce about 3000 plants.

CULTURE.—When grown to perfection, this is a most delicious vegetable and well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil, and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, Cauliflowers can be grown well. Frequent and vigorous hoeing, and a liberal supply of liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head. For sowing the seed, the same general directions as recommended for cabbage will answer for this crop.

Extra Early Paris.—Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short, being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Per pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

Early Paris.—A most excellent French variety with good sized, uniform heads, which are tender and delicious. Planted at same time with the Extra Early Paris, it will afford a succession. Per pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remains a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Per pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

CELERY.

[Fr. *Celeri.* Ger. *Sellerie.*]

One ounce will sow a bed of nine square yards, and produce about 7,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed, which is very slow to come up, early in the spring, and prick out the small plants into boxes or a seed bed to stay until they are six inches high. Prepare trenches four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill in five or six inches of well rotted manure, and mix it thoroughly, half a spade deep, with the earth at the bottom. Cut off the tops and some of the roots of the young plants, and set them eight inches apart; keep the ground well stirred until the plants are well grown, then draw the earth about them, taking care that none falls into the center of the plants. After a few days repeat this until only a small portion of the tops of the leaves is visible. A light dressing of salt applied when earthing up is very beneficial.

Before the freezing up of the ground, the most of the crop should be taken up, retaining the roots and soil adhering, and remove to the cellar, where they should be packed in earth or sand, without covering the ends of the leaves. A portion may be allowed to remain in the ground, but they must be protected from wet weather by boards, in the form of a roof. Celery may be taken up for use any time during the winter, when the weather will permit.

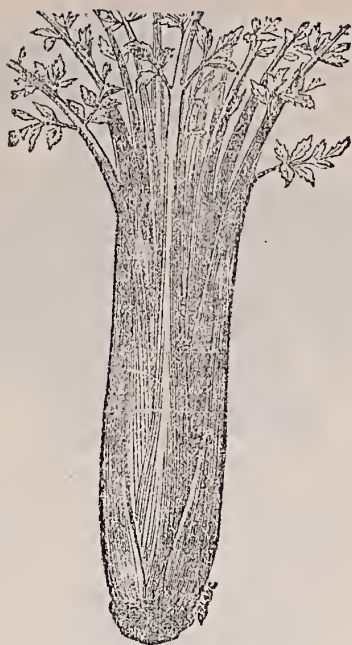
WHITE BELGIN



BOSTON MARKET.

The most popular sort in the market of Boston, and the only one planted by the market gardeners of that vicinity. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Per pkt., 10c; oz. 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

New Golden Heart.—A new and entirely distinct variety, of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is entirely solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanch'd, the heart, which is large and full, is of a pure golden yellow,



CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF.

making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.



NEW GOLDEN HEART.

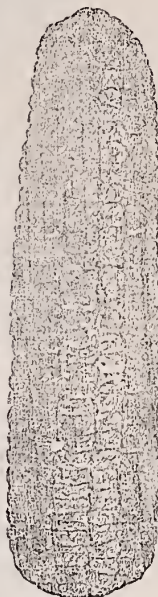
Crawford's Half Dwarf.—The favorite variety with market gardeners who supply the New York City markets, and is the kind found on the tables of all first class hotels. When blanched, it is of a rather yellowish white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch, when grown under the same conditions. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.



EGYPTIAN.



MINNESOTA.



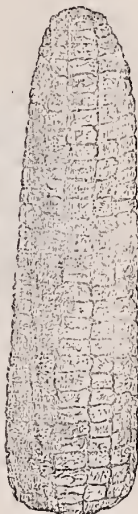
STOWELL'S.



EARLY SWEET.



NARAGANSETT.



LANGTON.

CORN SWEET.

[Fr. *Mais*. Ger. *Welschkorn*.]

One quart will plant two hundred hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills. Three bushels will sow one acre broad cast for soiling, or half that quantity in drills.

CULTURE.—Plant for a succession of crops every three weeks, from April until July, in hills three feet apart each way, and three to four seeds in a hill; cover about half an inch; thin out to three plants.

(Note.—If by mail add 15c. per pint, and 30c. per quart.)

Early Boynton Sweet, or Sugar.—One of the very earliest sorts. The ears are small, rather pointed, and when matured, the kernels are much shrivelled. It is of course intended only for first early, and as a weeks time makes

a great difference in the profits of a market gardener this variety will be found valuable. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.80; bu., \$5.40.

Early Minnesota Sweet, or Sugar.—Very early and much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$5.60.

Early Red Naragansett.—I think this the best red variety of sugar corn grown, it is early, exceedingly sweet and tender. Many prefer it to any other sort. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$5.75.

Early Sweet or Sugar.—Ears good size, tender and sugary; plants productive, hardy and quite early. An excellent table sort. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$5.00.



AMBER CREAM.

Egyptian Sweet—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks forming from two to four ears each, the large size of its ears, its sweetness and tenderness. It is peculiarly adapted to canning purposes, and the superiority of the canned green corn of this variety is noticeable. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2; bu., \$5.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet—This variety is intermediate in its season, and if planted at the same time with the earliest kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive very tender and sugary, remaining in a condition suitable for boiling a long time. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2; bu., \$5.00.

Amber Cream—A new variety of great promise obtained by crossing Moore's Concord and Brigg's Early. Stalks are strong and vigorous, growing from seven to eight feet; ears set medium high of very large size, growing from ten to fourteen inches in length, having from 12 to 16 rows on the ear, which, when dry, are of a beautiful amber shade, varying from light to nearly red color. When fit for table it is white, tender, and of the richest possible sweetness, and, in point of productiveness, excelled by no other sort known; medium to late in ripening. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2; bu., \$6.

CUCUMBER.

[Fr. *Concombre*. GER. *Gurken*.]

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant one acre.

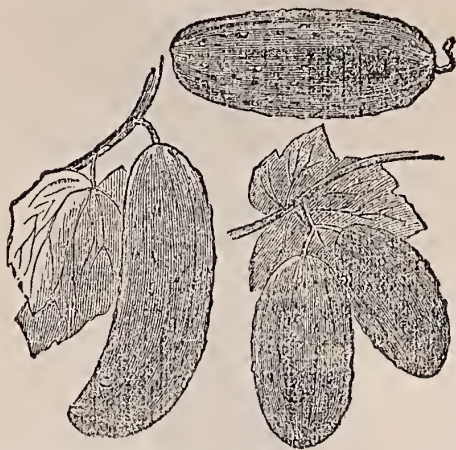
CULTURE.—Form a low flat hill of very rich soil by digging a hole some three feet across and six to twelve inches deep, and fill this with rich black earth from the woods. If such earth cannot be obtained, mix a portion of the soil thrown out with an equal bulk of well rotted manure, so as to form a flat hill some three feet across and four to eight inches high. On the hills thus formed, scatter, and cover one inch deep, fifteen or twenty seeds, and press the earth firmly over them. As soon as the plants are up, they will be liable to attack by the striped cucumber beetle. Those may be kept off by frequent dusting with airslacked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much, for if too strong, any of the above materials will kill the vines. When the plants are well established, thin to three plants to each hill. In gathering pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed commences to mature. It should be remembered that these plants are very tender, and if it is desired to have them early, provision should be made to protect them, not only from, but during cold nights. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit, off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken, the pickles will not keep.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.



One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green, with a few white prickles; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME.



Plants very vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit straight, and well formed; flesh tender and somewhat seedy, although the young fruit makes excellent pickles. A good variety for forcing. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY RUSIAN.



One of the earliest and hardiest varieties, and desirable for first planting. Fruit three to four inches long, and generally produced in pairs; flesh tender, crisp and well flavored. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.

Early Green Cluster—A popular early sort, very productive, producing its fruit in clusters; fruit about five inches long; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Green—Produced by selection from the London Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. The young fruit makes one of the best of pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweet pickles. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.

EGG PLANT.

[Fr. *Aubergine*. GER. *Cichsflanze*.]

One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

CULTURE.—The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recover from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun, and giving abundance of water until the ground is warm and all danger not only from frost, but cold nights is past; then harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, and carefully transplant into very warm, rich soil, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug which is very fond of them, and if not prevented, will soon destroy the young plants.

Early Long Purple—This is one of the earliest varieties; very hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

New York Improved Purple—An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color, and of larger size, and of finer quality; a superior market variety. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 60; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

LETTUCE.

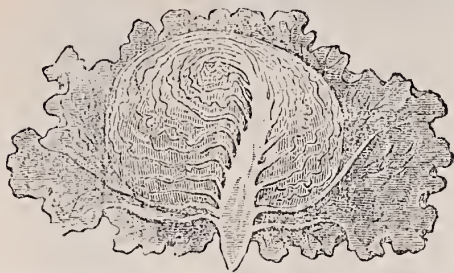
[Fr. *Laitue*. GER, *Lattich*.]

One ounce will sow one hundred square feet, or one hundred and twenty feet of drill

CULTURE.—For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops, sow in beds of well pulverised soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sowing for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows or broadcast, but to have finer heads it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart into the richest soil. The hardy varieties may be sown in September, in a dry sheltered situation, and if slightly protected will stand the winter well, and will give a good crop in Spring; or they may be transplanted in cold farms, where they will head during the winter and early spring.

Dutch Butterhead.—A sure heading variety of superior quality, and slow to shoot to seed. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

HANSON.



A very fine heading variety of the largest size, and standing the sun better than any other sort. The heads are very large, solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste. I have obtained a very fine stock of this variety, and can recommend it as one of the very best on my list. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Simpson's Early Curled.—One of the best early sorts for family or market use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.

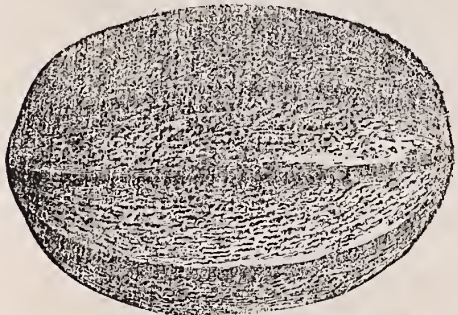
MELON,—Musk.

[Fr. *Melon*. GER, *Zukus Melon*.]

One ounce will plant about eighty hills.

CULTURE.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart, but avoid planting near those plants, as they will mix with and injure the quality of the melon; this and heavy rains at the time of ripening will destroy the flavor of the finest stock. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long.

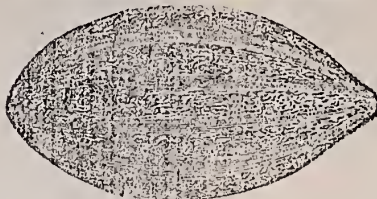
BAY VIEW.



Fruit large, often sixteen to eighteen inches long, and will ripen up finely if picked quite green, making it one of the best for shipping long distances, and this, combined with its great beauty, makes the variety a favorite with market gardeners. Flesh thick, of rich green color, juicy and very sweet and rich. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

New Surprise.—This melon has a thin, cream colored skin, thickly netted; flesh deep salmon color, of exquisite flavor and very prolific. Quality *the very best*. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

CASSABA,—or Green Persian.

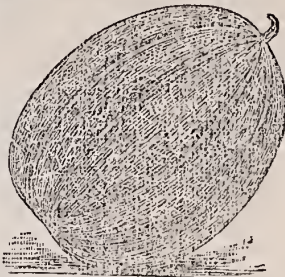


One of the largest and best musk melons in cultivation. Flesh green, very sweet, melting and delicious. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 85.

NETTED NUTMEG.

Of large size; flesh green, rich and sugary. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 85.

Jenny Lind.—The earliest green fleshed melon, and I think the sweetest variety in cultivation. Quite small, slightly ribbed, netted. Flesh green, and very sweet, but not high flavored. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.



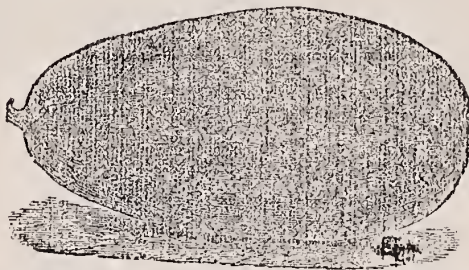
MELON,—Water.

[Fr. *Melon d'eau*. GER, *Wassermelon*.]

One ounce will plant about sixty hills.

CULTURE.—Although the finest melons are produced on light, sandy, comparatively poor soil, a vigorous start for the young plants is necessary, and for this we need a hill of rich earth, similar to that for cucumbers. If very large fruit is desired, pick off all but one melon.

GYPSY.



One of the largest varieties, and stands shipping a long distance better than any other. Fruit long, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet, and very sweet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 85.

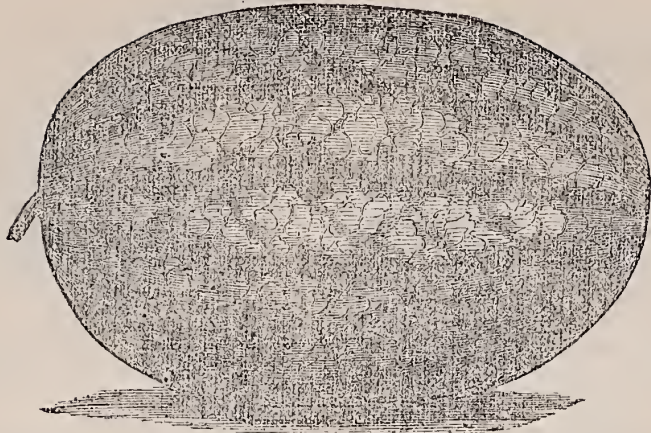
Phinney's Early.—A valuable variety for near market. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early. Flesh pink, *very sweet*, tender and brittle. Rind thin, so that the fruit does not stand carriage well. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.

Mountain Sweet.—A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 85.

Ice Cream.—Medium size, nearly round, color pale green; thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, and of good flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35; lb., \$1.00.

Southern Rattlesnake.—A popular variety, on account of its fine shipping qualities. Of oblong shape; light green color, beautifully striped; remarkably thin rind; scarlet flesh; solid, and deliciously sweet. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

Excelsior.—A very large melon only surpassed in size by Cuban Queen. Bright red flesh, sweet and luscious. Shape round and striped skin. Per pkt., 10; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.



CUBAN QUEEN.

This magnificent melon is certainly the largest and finest variety ever introduced, and has been the admiration of all since known. The skin is beautifully striped, dark and light green, of the latter there being two shades agreeably diversified. The vines are very strong, healthy and vigorous in growth. The flesh is bright red, remarkably solid, peculiarly luscious, crisp and sugary, and its delicious flavor is unsurpassed. It is an excellent keeper, and although the rind is unusually thin, being scarcely more than half an inch thick on a melon of enormous size, will bear transit to distant markets well. Their great size, handsome appearance, thin rind, red flesh, and delicious taste, are so captivating that they cannot fail to bring extra prices wherever put on sale. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

ONIONS.

[Fr. *Oignon*. Ger. *Zwiebel*.]

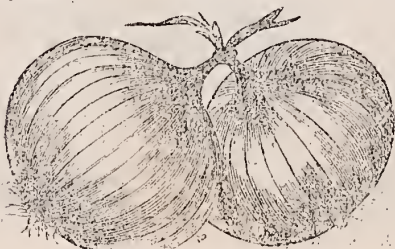
One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—A rather strong, deep, and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. The ground should be heavily dressed with rich, well-rotted manure, trenched deeply, and ridged up early in Autumn, and if the soil is of a light, sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable. The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be suffered to pass. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or where this is too lumpy, with other fine soil. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on every spring and turned in with a light furrow. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark healthy change of color given to the plants.

Extra Early Red.



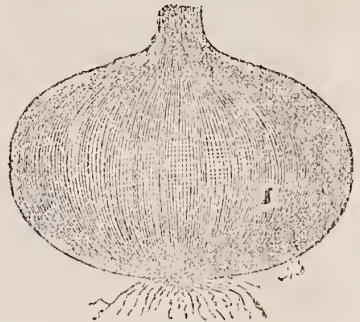
A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the large Red Wethersfield; very desirable for early market use. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$2.50.



YELLOW DANVERS.

Yellow Danvers.—A fine variety, originated in South Danvers, Mass. Above the medium size, globular in form; skin yellowish brown; flesh white comparatively mild and well flavored; producing six hundred bushels per acre from seed being a not uncommon crop. By careful selection, we have improved the original shape of this variety, so that to distinguish it from the old stock, many seedsmen catalogue it as *Yellow Globe Danvers*. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield.



This is the standard variety, and the favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin deep purplish red, form round, flat, flesh purplish white; moderately fine grained, stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.75.

Extra Silver Skin.—(White Portugal.)



A mild, pleasant Onion of handsome shape, and very popular for market, and much esteemed for family use. It is the best keeper of the white varieties. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

New Italian Onions.



New Queen.—A Silver Skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in February, it will produce one to two inches in diameter early in summer, which will keep good until the following summer; and if sown in July, will be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use till the following autumn. Particularly valuable for pickles, and if sown early they will mature perfectly, hard onions from one half to three quarters of an inch in diameter. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35; ¼ lb., 11.25; lb., \$1.50.

PARSNIPS.

[Fr. *Panais*. GER. *Pastinake*.]

One ounce will sow two hundred feet of drill; five pounds required for one acre.

CULTURE.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, rich soil, that having been heavily manured for previous crops should be selected, and if manure must be used for this crop let it be well decomposed, or use guano. Sow in drills, fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. The roots are hardy, and improve by leaving in the ground through the winter, taking only enough in the cellar to last during cold weather. They are very valuable for feeding cattle, as well as for the table.

Improved Hollow Crowned.—Roots oblong ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. This is the very best for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious, and well flavored. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

PEAS.

[Fr. *Pois*. GER. *Erbsen*.]

One quart will plant about 125 feet of drill; from 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

(All 15c, per pint, 25c, per qt., to prices of all peas when ordering by mail.)

CULTURE.—For early peas, the soil should be light, warm and sheltered, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible in a few of the earliest varieties on warm quick soil prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The first sowing will be earlier if covered only one inch deep; the other sorts should be covered from two to six inches deep, the deeper planting preventing mildew, and prolonging the season. Fresh manure, or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause the vines to grow too rank and tall.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it becomes fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

ALL WRINKLED PEAS are superior to, and more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, for, as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

Extra Early.

Bliss's American Wonder.—This variety stands unrivaled in point of productiveness, flavor, and quality, and is, without exception, the earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation. It is of dwarf and robust habit, growing from ten to fifteen inches high, and produces a profusion of good

sized and well filled pods of the finest flavor. Anticipating a large demand, I have taken particular pains in securing my stock, of the Disseminators, to be sure it was true and of the best quality, as some spurious stock is being offered. 1-pkt., 10c; ½ pint, 25; p 45; qt., 80; ½ pk., \$2.50; peck, \$4.50. Prices for larger quantities on application.



Philadelphia Extra Early.—A variety, somewhat in demand in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A favorite market variety in the Southern States, very early, ½ feet in height. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 25; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Early Sorts.

McLean's Little Gem.—A very desirable early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing fifteen inches high. When in a green state, it is very large, sweet, and of delicious flavor. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Blue Peter, or Blue Tam Thumb.—An early, dwarf, blue pea, of robust habit and strong growth. It grows about nine inches high, and needs no sticks, it is a great producer, and perhaps with the exception of the American Wonder, the most dwarf of any. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30; pk., \$2.00; bush., \$7.00.

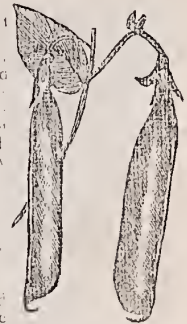


MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.

Late Sorts.

Champion of England.—Universal admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. High fair of five feet; seed whitish green and much shrivelled. I consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, either for the amateur or market gardeners, and it will always sell, green, better than any other variety; 5 ft. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

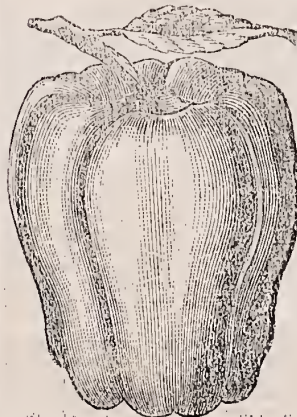
Large White Marrowfat.—Cultivated more extensively for summer use than any of the others. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pod large, round, rough light colored and well filled; seed large, round yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to some of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly the greatest bearer in the field or garden, 6 feet. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30; pk., 80; bu., \$3.00.



PEPPERS.

[Fr. *Piment*. GER. *Pfeffer*.]

One ounce will raise two thousand plants.



NEW GOLDEN DAWN.

CULTURE.—Sow early in April in hot soil, in shallow drills six inches apart, and transplant to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Set the plants in mellow soil, in rows sixteen inches apart, and the same distance apart in the rows. The seed may also be sown in the open ground, but not until all danger of frost is past.

New Golden Dawn.—In color this is a bright golden yellow, and in productiveness it is said to surpass any other

variety. It is entirely free from fiery flavor, even the seeds and pulp have not the least smart taste. Per pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., for 25cts.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard, suitable for filling with cabbage, &c., and a mixed pickle. Less pungent than most sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$3.00.

PUMPKINS.

[Fr. *Courge*. GER. *Kuerbis*.]

One pound will plant from 200 to 300 hills.

CULTURE.—The practice is to drop two or three seeds in every second or third hill, in the corn field, but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills, eight feet apart each way, four plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melon or cucumber.

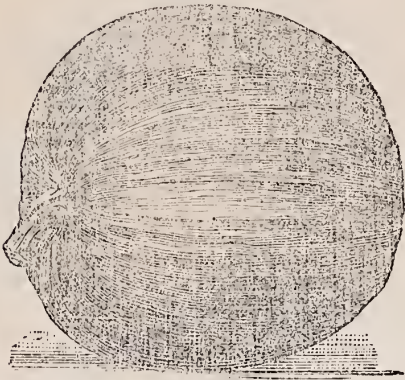


CUSHAW

Cushaw.—A great favorite in the Southern States, but too tender for general cultivation in northern climates. In form, much resembling the Winter Crookneck Squash, growing to a very large size, frequently weighing seventy pounds; color light cream, sometimes slightly striped with green; flesh salmon colored very productive. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., 85.

Large Cheese.—Hardy, productive, and superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts; of fine grain and excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 75.

Large Tours, or Mammoth.



Very productive, large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

RADISH.

[Fr. *Radis*. GER. *Kettig*.]

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

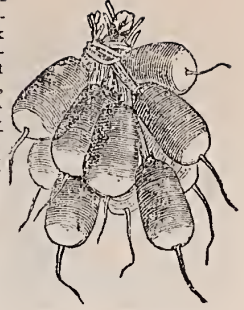
CULTURE.—A warm sandy loam, made rich and light by some good well rotted manure and a liberal dressing of salt, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve inch drills as early as the ground can be worked, and once in two weeks for succession, and thin to one or two inches apart as soon as the rough leaves appear.

It should be borne in mind that radishes must have plenty of room, and be grown quickly, or they will invariably be tough and wormy.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved.—This is unquestionably the best standard variety for private gardens or market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of ground; is very brittle and crisp, and quick growth; color bright scarlet, small and is uniformly straight and smooth. Highly recommended. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60.

Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation, on account of its rich color, crisp and very tender qualities; should be used while young. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60.

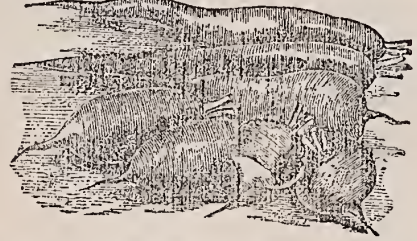
French Breakfast.—A medium sized radish, ovoid shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its healthful color. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 65.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Winter Varieties.

CULTURE.—Sow about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin to two or three inches apart. For winter use, pull before severe frosts, and store in damp sand in a cellar.



WINTER VARIETIES.

White China Winter.—Form rather conical, and regular, very smooth, average specimens average about five inches in diameter. Flesh rather piquant, solid and brittle, and skin white and clean; tops large. A most excellent sort for late fall and winter use. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.

California Mammoth White Winter.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese, in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root. The flesh is tender and crisp, and it keeps perfectly well through the winter. A very valuable addition to our list of winter radishes. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

[Fr. *Salsifis*. GER. *Schwartzwurzel*.]

One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. It is necessary to use manure, it should be very fine and well rotted, for if it is fresh and coarse, the roots will grow irregular and ill shaped. Sow early and quite deep, and give the general culture recommended for the parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate. Store a quantity for winter use in sand. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65; lb., \$2.25.

SQUASH.

[Fr. *Courge*. GER. *Kuerbis*.]

One ounce early will plant fifty hills; one ounce marrow twenty hills. Four to six pounds will be required for an acre.

CULTURE.—The plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill; and care should be taken not to injure or break the stem from those intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Hubbard.—This is a superior variety, and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boil or bake exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

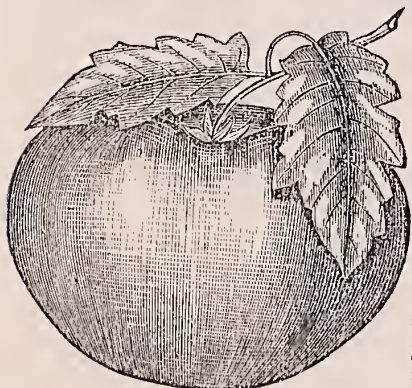
Essex Hybrid.—A new and excellent variety, having the color, shape and good qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is one of the finest grained of all the squashes, and although ripening very early, it will keep till the following June. The flesh is very rich colored, thick and solid, and it is heavier than most other sorts of same size. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.75.

SUGAR CANE.

Early Amber.—In this variety we have a plant that is destined to prove of immense value to the northern portion of our country. It has been tested in Minnesota for several years past. A large grower gives the following statement to the State Commissioner. Planted on the 27th of May, on new land, it was ripe before frost. Its saccharine qualities are of the first order, and its earliness highly recommends it to the whole country. It is not easily blown down, and usually grows eleven and twelve feet high with us. When planted between the 1st and 10th of May the seed almost invariably ripens, thus giving the advantage of a double crop in one year from one planting. If skillfully handled it will yield some 20 or 25 bushels of seed and 150 or more gallons of fine syrup per acre. All kinds of farm stock are fond of the seed; when ground and mixed with bran it makes a good heavy feed for horses. We have seen Sugar produced from this variety equal to the very best coffee sugars in the market. By mail 40c; per lb. When sent by express at purchasers expense, 15c; per lb., 100 lbs., \$10.00.



EARLY AMBER.



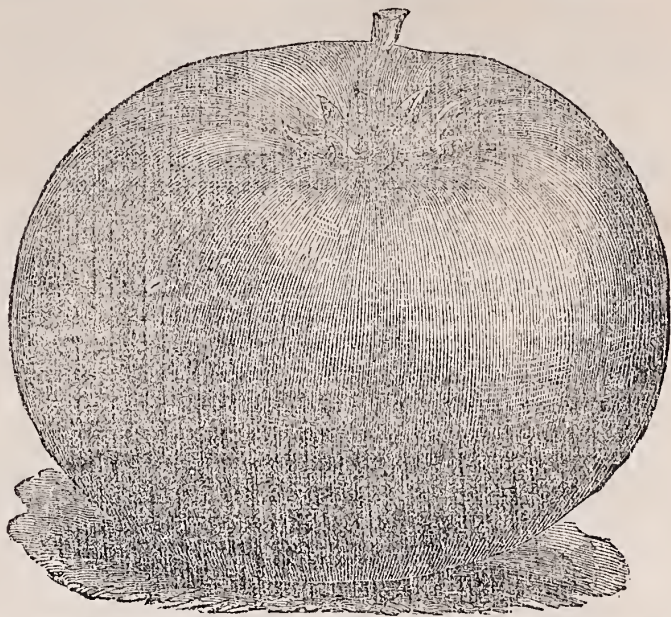
LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.

TOMATO.

[Fr, *Pomme d'Amour*. GER, *Liebesapfel*.]

One ounce will produce about 1200 plants.

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-bed during March, or from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors; when the plants four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky, about as broad as high. A slight check while the plants are small, will materially diminish their productiveness set out of doors soon as danger from severe frosts is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.



Trophy.—Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities. Fruit large, smooth, of bright red color, solid and of good flavor. My stock is from carefully selected specimens grown from seed procured direct from the originator. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30; 1/4 lb., \$1.00 lb., \$3.00.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE. (New).—This is said to be the largest, perfect shaped Tomato in cultivation, smoother than the Paragon, does not crack or rot like the Acme, is a darker red than the Perfection; ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size until the end of the season, very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid; bears shipping long distances. Per pkt., 15c; 4 pkts., 50c.

SEE ILLUSTRATION ON 4TH PAGE OF COVER.

Canada Victor.—Very early, vines large, vigorous, productive. Fruit of light scarlet color, round, smooth, of medium size, solid and ripening up well. A very popular variety. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Acme.—One of the most popular varieties, both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large, and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, ripening evenly, and stands firm, and keeps in good condition a long time. Color brilliant glossy crimson. Flesh solid, and evenly ripened. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

TURNIP.

[Fr, *Nivel*. GER, *Rueben*.]

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, 2 lbs will sow an acre.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or they may be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground freshly dug. Keep them perfectly free from weeds, and when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from the roots to the depth of half an inch or more and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth turnips in old gardens, where they are almost sure to grow wormy if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. For the Spring and Summer crops it is important to get them started very early so that they may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong.

FOR TURNIP.—For fall and main crop, sow, in the middle and Western States, from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the spring sowing. In the field, turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

FOR RUTA BAGA.—The ruta бага is generally sown from the 2nd of June till the 15th of July, in two foot drills, and thinned out to ten inches apart. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich.

Early Purple-Top Munich.



A very distinct and remarkably handsome early Turnip, with a bright, purplish-red top and fine meuse tail root. It has proved to be quite *three weeks* earlier than any other variety sown the same day side by side with it. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; 1/4 lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.



Improved Purple Top, Strap Leaved.—This is a very early variety, and is rapidly becoming the favorite for table use; form round, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are entire and upright growth, resembling horse-radish leaves in shape; flesh fine grained and tender; a pure American variety. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; 1/4 lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP.—Among the most delicate and sweetest yet sown fleshed turnip yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and as a table variety, has no superior. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; 1/4 lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet German.—This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the ruta бага, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnip. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet, and it keeps nearly as well as the ruta бага. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15; 1/4 lb., 30; lb., 75.

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS PLANTS, ETC.

ASPARAGUS, CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—One-year-old roots. Per 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

“ “ “ Two-year-old roots. Per 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

One-year-old roots by mail, 25 cents per hundred extra; two-year-old roots are too bulky for mailing.

HORSE-RADISH SETS.—Per dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 75; thousand, \$6.00.

Plants for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, etc., will be ready in their season. Special list sent on application.

COLLECTIONS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

A complete assortment of vegetable seeds for one year's supply, for a large or small garden.

The following collections are made up in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the finest varieties and most useful sorts of Vegetables required in the Kitchen garden for successive crops, and are prepared for immediate shipment during the busy season, consequently no change can be made in the quantities or varieties. Those who do not wish for the entire collection, are advised to make up their orders from the body of the Catalogue.

Collections Nos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be sent by express at the expense of the purchaser; Nos., 5, 6 and 7 are prepared expressly for forwarding by mail, and will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States, upon receipt of the price affixed.

Articles	Col. 1 for \$16.00; contains,	Col. 2 for \$13.00; contains,	Col. 3 for \$9.00; contains,	Col. 4 for \$4.00; contains,	Col. 5 for \$2.25; contains,	Col. 6 for \$1.75; contains,	Col. 7 for \$1.25; contains,
BEANS.	4 qts.	6 pts.	3 1/2 pts.	1 1/2 pts.	2 pkts.		
BEETS.	8 oz.	6 oz.	4 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	3 pkts	2 pkts
CABBAGE.	6 oz.	4 “	3 “	2 “	5 pkts.	4 “	3 “
CORN.	6 qts.	4 qts.	2 qts.	2 pts.	1 pt.	1 pt	
CUCUMBERS.	6 oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.	3 pkts.	2 pkts.	1 pkt	1 pkt
LETTUCE.	4 oz.	3 “	2 “	3 “	2 “	2 “	1 “
MELON MUSK.	6 “	4 “	2 “	3 “	2 “	2 “	1 “
MELON WATER.	4 1/2 “	3 “	1 1/2 “	3 “	2 “	1 “	1 “
ONIONS.	4 “	3 “	2 “	1 oz.	3 “	2 “	1 “
PARSNIP.	5 “	4 “	2 “	1 “	2 “	1 “	1 “
PEAS.	8 qts.	5 qts.	4 qts.	3 pts.	1 1/2 pts.	2 “	
PEPPERS.	1 oz.	3/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 pkts.	1 pkt.	1 “	
RADISH.	14 “	8 “	6 “	3 oz.	2 oz	3 “	1 pkt
SQUASH.	8 “	6 “	4 “	2 “	4 pkts	3 “	2 “
TOMATOES.	2 1/2 “	1 1/4 “	1 1/4 “	4 pkts.	3 “	2 “	1 “
TURNIPS.	1 lb.	12 “	8 “	2 oz.	1 1/2 oz	2 “	

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, &C., BY MAIL.

I receive many letters from my customers who purchase their supply of seeds and plants from me, asking if I cannot also supply them with fruit trees, grape vines, small fruit, &c. In order to accommodate late *all* my customers, I have completed arrangements by which all orders for this class of goods can be sent directly to me; and they will be promptly and faithfully executed with the very best of stocks, and forwarded by mail, securely packed, and postage prepaid.

This will be a very great convenience to those who live at considerable distances from me, and I hope to be favored with very large orders.

ORDER DIRECT FROM ME.—By so doing, you are sure of *just what you order*, every article *true to name*, and you also make a *great saving*, as no agent or dealer can afford to spend time and money traveling through the country, without adequate enumeration.

TERMS.—My terms are strictly *cash with the order*. Do not ask me to send *C. O. D.*, as the cost of collecting return charge is quite an unnecessary item of expense; and the prices being given I can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

IN CORRESPONDING.—Always sign your name alike each time. Ladies frequently write in their husband's name, sending an order, and then again in their own name, perhaps making inquiry about it. This gives me a great deal of trouble in looking through my long files.

Should my stock of any variety become exhausted before the close of the season, I shall substitute others equally as good.

All large, fruit trees will be sent by Express or Freight at the expense of the purchaser.

APPLE.—Standard.

Plant 30 feet apart each way; 43 trees to the acre. First class 5 to 7 feet. Each, 20¢ per 100, \$17.00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburg,	Red June,
Sweet Bough,	Early Harvest,
Golden Sweet,	Benoni,
Pearman,	Keswick Cod'ing,
Red Astrachan,	Early Strawberry,

FALL VARIETIES.

Alexander,	Maidens Blush,
Fall Strawberry,	Belmont,
Famons,	Porter,
Calvert,	Fall Janett,
Jersey Sweet,	Fall Pippin,
Lowell,	Wine Sap,

WINTER VARIETIES.

American Golden Pippin, Westfield's Seek-No-Further Canada Red, Newton Pippin, Jonathan, Rawles Janet, Russet English, Two-Quince Pippin, Vandevere, King of Tompkins County, Cooper's Market, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Tupehocken, Esopus Spitzenburg, Smiths Cider, Green Sweet, Ben Davis, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Rambo, Russet Golden, Smoke House, Yellow Bellflower, Baldwin, Black Goldflower, Hubbardson's Nonesuch, Romanite, Russet Roxbury, Russet Sweet and Wagner.

CRAB APPLE TREES.

Transcendent, Hisslop and Tetolsky, each, 30 cents; per 100, \$30. Large Russian, Siberian Yellow and Siberian Red, each, 30 cents; per 100, \$18.

PEARS.—Standard.

Plant 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre. First Class, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$50 per 100. Extra selected, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$75 per 100.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett, Tyson, Bloodgood, Doyenne d'Ete, Osborne's Summer and Clapp's Favorite.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Dele Lucrative, Doyenne Grey, Seckel, Buerre Hardy, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Buffum, Sheldon, Onondaga, Doyenne White, Flemish Beauty, Duchess de Angoulême.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Vicar of Wakefield, Beurre Easter and Saint Lawrence.

PEACH TREES.

First Class, 4 feet, 15 cents each, \$15 per 100.

Early Crawford, Early York, Melacatoon, Heath's Cing, Late Crawford, George the Fourth, Stump the World, Blood Cing, Coedg's Early, Early Rare-ripe, Early Barnard, Monmouth Cing, Hates Early, Old Nixon Free, Susquehanna, Amsden June, Early Rivers, Alexanders, Van Euren Golden Dwarf, Bear-ice and Blood Leaf.

CHEERRIES.

Plant Hearts and Bigarreans 20 feet apart each way; 108 trees to the acre. Plant Dukes and Morellos 10 to 12 feet apart; 363 trees to the acre.

Two years, extra, each 50 cents.

Governor Wood, May Bigarean, Bell Magnifique, Napoleon Bigarean, Reine Hortense, Spanish Bigarean, Early Richmond Knight's Early and May Duke.

PLUM TREES.

Each, 25 cents; per hundred, \$20.

Wild Goose, 4 to 5 feet, Miner, 3 to 5 feet, Coc's Golden Drop, and Egg, 5 to 6 feet.

APRICOTS.

Moor Park and Veda, 50 cents each.

QUINCES.

Orange and Angiers, 25 cents each; \$15 per hundred.

Grape Vines.

	Dozen,	Hundred,
Concord, two years,	\$1 00	\$ 5 00
Concord, one year,	1 00	4 00
Delaware, two years,	2 50	18 00
Delaware, one year,	2 00	15 00
Martha, two years,	2 00	
Martha, one year,	1 50	
Rogers' Hybrid,	2 00	
Hartford,	2 00	
Isabella,	2 00	
Iona,	2 00	
Union Village,	3 00	

Currants.

Cherry la Versailles, two years, per dozen, \$1 50, Red and White Dutch, two years, per dozen, \$1 00, Black Naples, two years, per dozen, \$1 00.

Gooseberries.

Houlton's seedling, two years, per dozen, \$1 00, per 100 \$6 00, Mountain Seedling, per dozen, \$2 00, Downing's Smith Improved, per dozen, \$2 00.

Blackberries.

Kittatinny, per dozen, 50 cents, per hundred, \$2 00, Wilson's Early, per dozen, 50 cents, per hundred \$1, Snyder, (the hardest known) per dozen, \$1 00; per hundred, \$6 00, Lawton, per dozen, 50¢; per hundred, \$2 50.

Raspberries.

Doan's Improved, Mammoth Cluster, Davidson's Thornless and Black Miami, per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$1, Gregg, 50¢ per dozen, \$2 50, per hundred, \$25 00, Turner Red, per dozen, 50 cents, per hundred \$2 50.

STRAWBERRIES.

For field culture, plant 1 by 4 feet apart, 10,000 to the acre. For garden culture, plant 1 by 2 feet apart. Any rich soil that will produce good corn or potatoes is suitable for the strawberry. Early in the winter cover the entire surface with litter of some kind to keep the plants from being injured by freezing. There is no danger of putting on too much between the rows, but the plants themselves must not be covered too deep; from 2 to 3 inches of coarse straw is probably the best covering. When growth commences, remove the covering from directly over the plants, and leave it between them for a much.

The blossomes of those marked with a letter (P) are destitute of stamens, and are termed Pistillate: and unless a row of a perfect flowered variety is planted at intervals not exceeding a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.

Bidwell.—Bright, glossy crimson, averaging as large as the Sharpless, and more productive than the Wilson or Cresscent, very firm meaty in texture, and delicious in flavor. Per doz., 50c; per 100, \$2.

Crystal City.—The earliest variety in cultivation. Fruit of medium size, conical; color deep red; flesh moderately firm, good quality, very desirable for early home use. Per doz., 50c; per 100 \$2.

Chas. Downing.—Fruit medium to large; conical; deep scarlet; fine flavor, productive. Per doz., 50c; per 100 \$2.00.

Col. Cheney (P).—Large, roundish ovate; bright scarlet; flesh rather firm, fine quality. Per doz., 50c; 100 \$2.25.

Glendale.—So far, the best late market berry that has been tested; plant very thrifty, with tall, rank foliage, and very productive; succeeds well on both light and heavy soils; fruit of large size, regular, uniform, conical, bright scarlet color; fair quality; very firm, being fully equal to Wilson in shipping and keeping qualities. Per doz., 50c; per 100 \$2.

Green Prolific (P).—Per doz., 40c; per 100 \$1.75.

The Manchester (P).—A new variety of much promise. It is safe to assert that no strawberry introduced within several years has received so many favorable comments from prominent fruit growers and dealers, and that no kind combines so many desirable qualities. For family use, as well as for market, it stands preeminent. It is a strong grower, does not rust, and is wonderfully productive, bearing uniformly large fruit, of a bright, glossy scarlet; in quality richer than any other productive variety. While for shipping it is unsurpassed. Per doz., 75c; per 100 \$3.

Sharpless.—The largest berry of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma, of first quality; color clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface. Per doz., 50c; per 100, \$2.

Wilson's Seedling.—One of the most productive and profitable varieties for market culture. Per doz., 50c; per 100 \$2.

Lawn and Ornamental Department.

Vines and Creepers.

	Each,
Clematis, a hardy vine and fine bloomer	25c
Cobra Scanden and Varigata,	35c
Bignonia, or Trumpet Vine,	25c
Wisteria Americana and Chinese,	35c
Passion Vine, blooms 3 to 4 in,	35c
Honeysuckles of several kinds,	25c
English Ivy, plain and variegated,	25c
Vinea Major and Varigata,	20c

Trees and Shrubs.

Purple Fringe Tree, 4 to 6 feet,	25c
European Mountain Ash, 6 to 7 feet,	25c
Weeping European Mountain Ash, 7 to 8 feet	50c
Kilnarnock Willow;	60c
European White Birch, 4 to 5 feet,	25c
Laburnum, or Golden Chain,	25c
Spiraeas of several sorts,	25c
Altheas, or Rose of Sharon,	25c
Snow Ball,	25c
Japanicas,	25c
Wigelia Rosea and Amibilis,	25c
Wigelia Nana, Variegated Leaf,	35c
Syringe, (a fine flowering shrub),	30c
Snowberry, a pretty shrub,	15c
Catalpa, fine for its show of blooms,	25c

Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual, two years,	25c
June Roses, two years,	20c
Moss Roses, several kinds,	50c
Tea, Noisette and Bourbon Roses,	25c
Climbing Roses,	25c
Baltimore Bell,	25c
Queen of the Prairie,	25c
Multiflora,	25c

	Each,	Hundred,
Arborvita, American, 3 to 5 feet,	\$ 50	
" " 3 feet,	20	\$15 00
" " Twice Transplan-		
ted, 12 to 15 inch,	15	8 00
" " for Ornamental		
Hedges, 9 to 12 in.		6 00
Norway Spruce, 5 to 6 feet,	1 00	
" " 3 to 4 feet,	75	
" " 2 to 3 feet,	60	
" " 12 to 15 inches, bushy,	20	10 00
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 6 to		
8 feet,	1 00	
" " 4 feet	50	25 00
" " 3 feet,	40	20 00
" " Fine		
for Wind Breaks, 12 to 15 inch.	15	10 00
Hemlock Spruce, 2 feet,	50	
Irish and Swedish Juniper, 3 feet,	75	
Trailing Juniper, 2 feet,	50	
English Yew, 12 to 15 inches,	30	
Black Spruce, 2 feet,	20	
Silver Spruce, 2 feet,	50	

A large stock of Greenhouse Plants at low prices.

Verbenas, \$1., per dozen; \$4., per hundred, assorted.

Special List.

	Hundred,	Thousand.
Apple, two years & light three yrs,	\$ 8 00	\$50 00
" four years, large trees, good		
for filling up orchards,	10 00	
" Root Grafts,	1 00	7 50
European Mountain Ash, 4 to 6 feet,	10 00	
Osage Orange, extra large,	30	2 25
" ten thousand for \$20.		
A large stock of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees &c.,		
always on hand.		

THE POTATO.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE.

This valuable and well-known esculent, now so widely cultivated, is a native of the mountainous parts of tropical America, and was carried to Europe by adventurers early in the sixteenth century; for we read of its cultivation in those countries in 1550. The size of the potato in its wild state is seldom more than an inch in diameter, and its quality and general appearance very far from being equal to that of the perfect specimens that appear on our tables at the present day.

When first introduced into Europe it created great excitement, of a similar nature caused by the introduction of tobacco and coffee. For many years it was only to be found on the tables of the opulent, where it was used as a dessert, either in the form of a sweetmeat or as a fruit.

The first varieties grown in the United States were brought from Europe, and no variety then cultivated would, at the present time, be considered fit for the table. It continued to be cultivated for a great number of years without much effort to improve it in any respect, and in many sections it was with the greatest difficulty that the civilized races were persuaded that the potato was good for food; and the time when large farmers raised only a few bushels per year has not yet passed the memory of aged people, but it has gradually won its way into popular favor, and becomes one of the leading crops in this and foreign countries.

In the year 1844 the disease, known as the rot, appeared, and nearly destroyed the entire crop. Up to that time it was a very productive crop, and grown at small expense. Since that the yield has been greatly decreased, and lately the potato bugs have made their appearance in this country, which adds greatly to the cost of its production. But there is always a demand in market at a price greatly in advance of the cost of its production.

About the time of the rot a few persons, among others the late C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, imported a lot of the wild varieties direct from South America, and proceeded to raise seedlings by crossing with the various kinds then in use. Many thousand seedlings were then produced, but few of them were brought to any state of perfection.

One of the principal sorts saved was the Garnet Chili, which had a great reputation, and is the parent of many of our new sorts which are now attracting so much attention. Twenty-five years ago a farmer who raised one hundred bushels of potatoes was looked upon as having an enormous stock; while to-day many of our large growers in the vicinity of our large cities raise tens of thousands of bushels each year.

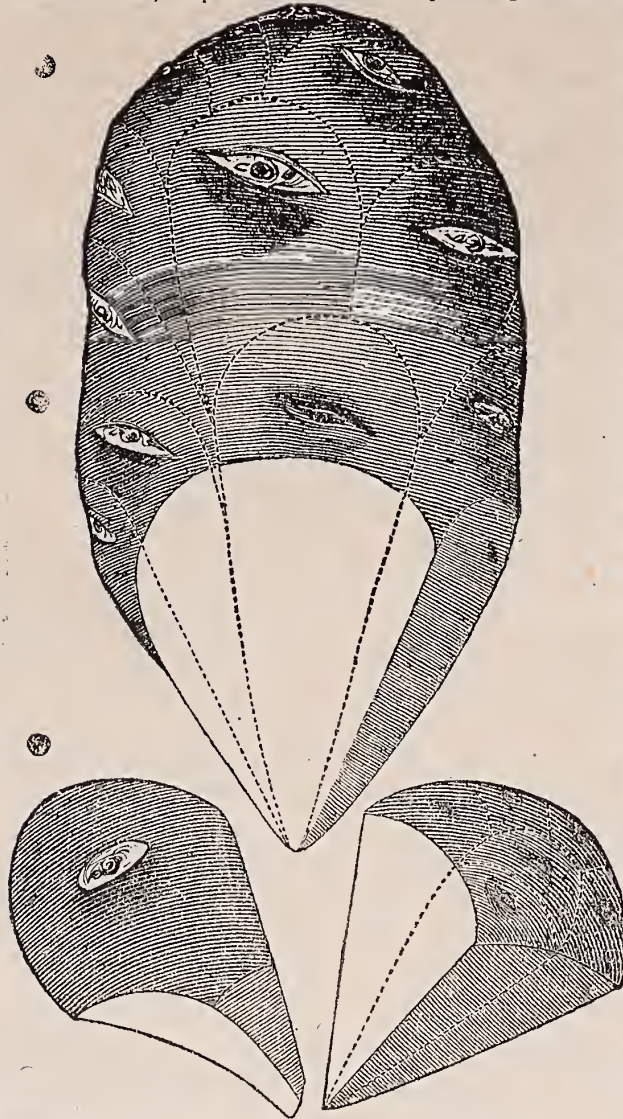
The potato crop of this country now reaches about 125,000,000 bushels annually, valued at \$100,000,000, and every year notes an increase unequalled by any other farm crop. Within this period nearly all the numerous varieties with which we are now acquainted have been brought into notice, and every year adds its score of new seedlings to the already overgrown lists. When you compare the above figures with those of any other crop, and reflect to what a great extent many families are dependent on this vegetable, as their main article of food, you begin to realize its importance. Therefore, any hints by which farmers may be enabled to increase its productiveness, or improve its quality, must be acceptable.

THE USES OF THE POTATO.

The uses of the potato are numerous aside from their principal use as an article of food. Thousands of bushels are annually manufactured into starch, and alcohol is distilled from its juices. Even sugar has been made; but there is so much competition in this line it has never proved a great success. Many of our foremost gardeners are now directing their attention to its improvement and propagation, and the results of the few years labor, prove that progress is onward in this branch of agriculture, and the varieties that once stood at the head of the list are now superseded by newer candidates for public favor, much their superiors in every respect. Too much cannot be said in favor of this valuable staple, and I shall endeavor to instruct my readers in these few pages as to the methods, used to increase the supply, without increasing the expense of its cultivation.

HOW TO CUT TO A SINGLE EYE.

Take any potato and hold before you, with the stem end (the place where it was joined to the vine) down. It will then be noticed that the eyes are arranged around the tuber in a regular ascending rotation from the bottom to the top, similar to a cork screw, each eye being a little above and farther around the side than the one next below it. Now take the potato in the left hand, with the stem end down, keep it in a perpendicular position throughout the entire cutting.



Take a sharp, thin-bladed knife, and remove the first eye by placing the knife about equally distant between it and the eye next in rotation above it, sloping it to the indenture left by the stem (see dotted lines in center cut), removing the flesh with it. When the first eye is removed, turn the potato around in the hand until the next eye above appears. Remove this one in the same manner, and keep on turning the potato, removing each eye as it appears in exact rotation, always sloping the knife to the stem. After three or four eyes have been removed, the bottom part of the tuber will have a somewhat pyramidal form (see center cut). It will be noticed that each eye removed has a similar form to that represented by the cut on the left, and has its proportionate share of the flesh attached.

After the first two eyes are removed no further trouble will be met with until the seed end is reached, and only a little extra care will be required to remove these closely clustered eyes. The cut on the right represents what remains of the potato after all but the small eyes are removed, while the dotted lines show how to separate each of these. It will be noticed that the base retains the same form throughout, and by sloping the knife each time, and cutting down to the apex of this inverted pyramid (which is the center of the tuber), each eye will be supported by an equal amount of flesh which is to start into a strong, healthy growth. But if every farmer should save one-half his seed, as he easily could do for it will only require two barrels of sets for and acre, instead of four as is usually planted, the increase being equal), thousands of bushels would be annually saved, worth many thousands of dollars. But to those who wish to obtain a large increase from a small

quantity of seed, as is necessary to those who buy the new and valuable varieties, this manner of cutting so that every eye is saved, will prove invaluable.

HOW TO RAISE FROM CUTTINGS.

For this purpose an ordinary hot-bed may be used. About the first of march take the potatoes to be propagated, dividing them lengthwise, and laying these pieces with the cut side down upon the soil of the hot-bed, keep them perfectly dry until the cut part has healed over and the sprouts have started. When the sprouts are three or four inches long cut them off about half an inch above the eye, and insert the cuttings into the soil of the hot-bed. Shade them from the hot rays of the sun, and water carefully until they get a good start and the leaves begin to make their appearance. The pieces of potatoes will continue to grow, and these sprouts are all to be removed as soon as strong enough. Use them in the same manner as the first ones. As soon as these cuttings have reached the height of eight or ten inches their tops may be removed in the same manner as the first ones, and this will greatly increase the crop.

As soon as the ground is in good order to work prepare it the same as for the tubers, and set out these young plants. Always transplant on a cloudy day, or towards evening. It is a good plan to put a shingle, or something of that kind, up to the plant to shade it from the sun, as the hot rays will

destroy many if not protected. If carefully cared for these plants will grow very rapidly and can be propagated indefinitely from cuttings of the old plants. No cuttings should be taken after the first of August, in the Middle and Northern States, as they will be likely to be destroyed by the frost before they mature. In the Southern States, where the season is longer, the propagation can be extended a little longer.

The increase of a few pounds of seed may be illustrated as follows: A pound usually contains four medium-sized potatoes, and there are from twelve to twenty eyes on each tuber. When cut and separated they will give at least 500 plants. From each of these plants three cuttings may be taken, which gives a total of 2,000 plants. With an ordinary yield each hill, at the lowest estimate, would give one and one-half pounds, or 3,000 pounds in all, making about eighteen barrels of good, sound potatoes, or a year's supply for a large family.

I do not recommend this plan for the common, cheaper sorts of potatoes; but with the many new and high-priced varieties, which are now being disseminated at the prices of \$1, \$2, and \$3 per pound it is really necessary to use some means to get the most from a little, and this way, for a slight cost, a large stock may be obtained, paying to the propagator a thousand fold. This is no experiment, but has been thoroughly tested the past few years with great success. It is not confined to hot beds, but many of our most prominent nurserymen have devoted whole greenhouses to this use, and I would confidently recommend it to my readers.

TWO CROPS A YEAR.

This is done to a great extent, and with considerable profit to the grower, in the southern states, but in the middle and northern states the season is too short to make it profitable, as the second crop has not got time enough to mature the tubers.

Take good, sound early potatoes and cut them into single eyes, as directed on page 18 (how to cut to a single eye), allowing these pieces to dry a day or two, then plant as soon as the ground is in good order to receive the seed. A slight frost will not injure the potato if well planted. With favorable weather the new tubers will be ready to dig in twelve weeks. As soon as ripe dig them. Let them lay in some dry, warm place for a day or two, and then proceed to cut them into single eyes as before. Place the pieces thus obtained into boxes containing dry plaster or gypsum. This absorbs all the moisture, which would greatly check the growth if it did not entirely destroy the sets. Allow them to remain in the boxes until the eyes began to start, which will be in ten days or two weeks, then plant as before.

HOW TO RAISE SEEDLINGS.

As I have a great many inquiries as to how our new potatoes are brought about, I will try to explain the process and the reason they come so high in price: Save any well ripened seed ball, from a good variety, plant in early spring, in well-drained boxes of sandy loam. Sow the seed on the surface and sift fine soil over to the depth of one-quarter to one-half an inch. Water sparingly, and when the seedlings are three inches high remove them from the seed box without disturbing the ground on the roots more than is necessary, and plant in more roomy quarters in open ground. Many successful growers, however, prefer sowing the seed in open ground, when a partially shaded spot would be best adapted to the purpose and the seeds may be sown in rows about ten inches apart, cover with half an inch of soil.

When the plants are strong enough transplant in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Give them your attention, and keep the weeds down until the tubers ripen. Some strong growing varieties will form tubers of five or seven ounces weight the first year. As a general rule they will be about the size of a walnut. Store the crop carefully in a cool cellar where they will not freeze. In the spring plant and care for them just as you would any crop of potatoes, giving them good cultivation if you want a good crop. Three years are generally required to properly test a seedling, and the care it has had during that period will materially aid in fixing its future characteristics, and if a person is favored by finding one good variety among the many seedlings he may feel well repaid for his trouble.

Another method of raising new varieties is by hybridization, which is a more difficult method, but will give more satisfactory results. It is a crossing or combining of two varieties of closely allied species to produce a third, in the hope of obtaining in the third a combination of the fine qualities of both varieties. Proceed as follows: Remove all flowers except those you wish to hybridize, then remove all anthers from the stamens in the flowers to be impregnated, just before they begin to discharge their pollen. When the flowers are dry dust the pistils with pollen from the variety you wish to cross with it, being careful to do it when they are ready to discharge their pollen.

Fit a piece of fine netting over the impregnated flowers to prevent insects from leaving pollen from other varieties upon the exposed pistil. The covering may be removed after a few days. Do not disturb again until the balls have ripened. When they should be treated the same as those spoken of in the first part of the article. Instances have been known where one potato would produce two distinct sorts from its different eyes, but they are very rare.

CULTIVATION.

As to the proper ways of planting, cultivating, etc., I will not attempt to decide to the satisfaction of all; for, owing to the great variety of soil and climate in different parts of our country, it follows that the same methods will not be equally valuable to all growers at widely distant points; but I will endeavor to give such general instructions as I think will be of service to a large portion of my readers at least.

I am convinced that the majority of people plant twice as much seed as is necessary to secure the best results, probably the average amount of seed used in this country will exceed ten bushels to the acre, while the average yield will fall short of one hundred bushels per acre, at most a tenfold increase. The best of the varieties are certainly capable of yielding seventy-five bushels from one bushel's planting with the most ordinary farm cultivation, and with a little extra care a hundred bushels may be reached; and with proper treatment many times as much as this may be raised.

The Irish potato will grow on a great variety of soils; but will give the best results, as regards quantity and quality, if planted on a rich, warm sandy loam, and neither too wet or too dry. A cool moist soil will produce larger potatoes, but the danger of too much wet is so great that a warmer soil is preferred in this climate, and the potatoes will be much better in quality and every other respect.

If land that is naturally wet is to be planted it should first be thoroughly drained. Early potatoes reach their maturity sooner in a quick, light soil, and present a brighter and cleaner appearance than when dug from that which is heavier. A calcareous formation generally yields a sure crop. Old sod land well turned up in the fall, and lightly plowed and harrowed in the spring, will produce a sound crop, and often an astonishing large one. Clover sod for this purpose is excellent, and furnishes a large amount of vegetable substance to the ground. When turned under in August or September, it will rot by the following spring, and only a top dressing of some well-established fertilizer will be required to carry the crop through. Wet land produces a coarse, unpalatable article, and one of little value, even as food for cattle.

Barnyard manures are of little benefit to such land. Land should never be plowed while wet; as it injures the soil and does more harm than the manure can offset. Prepare the ground as carefully for potatoes as any other crop. Attention in this particular well repays the farmer. If barnyard manure is used spread evenly over the ground and plow it under. On dry, sandy soil twenty loads to the acre will not be too much, but less can be used to good advantage, if the supply is limited. In addition to this some good chemical fertilizers should be used in the hills or drills, at the rate of from 400 to 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizers made for this crop contain quite a large percentage of potash, and almost invariably prove highly beneficial in producing a large crop free from all disease. Wood ashes are largely composed of potash and make an excellent fertilizer. Bone dust and plaster can be used to great advantage to this crop, as they are of a dry absorbent nature. On wet soils they are very beneficial, as they prevent disease as well as promote a larger growth of the tubers. On warm, dry, light land, muck compost may advantageously be used; decayed leaves are excellent in seasons of disease among potatoes. Fields where ashes have been used have suffered but little from rot.

There are two methods of planting, viz: Planting in hills and planting in drills. The former being the more common method in this country. Some varieties require more space than others. On light soil I would recommend planting in drills with one eye in a place; make three feet one way, and plant about eighteen inches in the row. For later sorts that grow larger vines plant about two feet in the row, this way they can only be worked one way of the field. On heavy clay land, or where it is very weedy, they should be planted in hills three or three and a half feet each way, as it will give more chance to keep them clean and the ground loose. When planting in hills put two or three pieces of one eye each to the hill. Cover about four inches in light soil, and not so deep in heavier. Cultivation should begin as soon as the sprouts begin to break through the ground. First a light sharp tooth harrow should be used, this will kill all the weeds that may have started, and will save much labor later in the season.

As soon as the plants are well up run a cultivator between the rows, and hoe the crop if necessary. In ten days or a fortnight run a plow between the rows, near the hills, making furrows four or five inches deep, leaving the hills mere squares of earth, upon which the sun can shine and the air penetrate. This mode is especially recommended on wet and heavy land. When the vines are six or seven inches high another plowing should be given, this time turning the furrow towards the hills. No cultivation should be given after the blossoms appear, as this will cause the setting of a new lot of tubers, and be very injurious to the crop.

In order to secure an early crop the seed must be planted as soon as the ground is in proper working order. This time varies in different parts of our country, so that no set time can well be given. The earliest varieties can be matured sixty-five or seventy days from the time of planting, thus competing successfully with southern crops of the more common kinds. A second crop can thus be planted as described on page 19, allowed to thoroughly mature and thus have good seed for another year and a sound article of food for winter use. The yield of the first planting will give a handsome profit, for early potatoes always command a high price when near a city or town.

The later varieties do better when planted some weeks after the earlier kinds, and the farmer has this advantage; he can get the former well started and cultivated before he turns his labor and attention to the latter. The common method of forcing potatoes is to select whole, sound tubers of some early variety of medium size, placing them close together in a moderately heated bed, composed of either light loam or partially decayed leaves. This should be done several weeks (say three or four) before the time of planting. By that time the tubers will have started sufficiently to be set out; cut the potatoes into pieces, as has been directed on page 18, and use care not to injure the young shoots. Plant three inches deep.

Apply a little horse manure to the bottom of each hill, to afford warmth and to urge forward and nourish the young started tubers. The decay of the tops indicate the maturity of the roots. The later kind often continue to grow till checked by autumn frosts. They should, however, be dug before the ground is touched by frost at night.

HOW TO STORE AND KEEP.

It is a matter of no small importance to the farmer to be able to keep his crop of potatoes in good condition through our long winters, and to present them for sale, free from blemish or mildew, in the spring. A well kept potato brings three or four times its value in market in early spring than the same stock will if sold in the Fall, paying an extra profit over and above the cost of storing, handling and care required.

Of the three methods of storing in general use, each one has its champion. They are: storing in barrels, bins, heaps or pits. The advantage of placing in barrels is, they can be easily handled, do not suffer from abrasion, can be readily looked over, and if disease presents itself it can be checked or removed.

When thousands of bushels are raised on one farm this method cannot be followed on account of the time and expense involved. Bins are largely used by our fore handed farmers, especially those near large cities, as the roots can at any time be reached and got ready for market. A dry, cool, well-ventilated cellar, with the light excluded, is the best place to store potatoes. It has been found very advantageous in preventing decay to sprinkle lime in the barrels or bin at the rate, say of one pound to each barrel. It acts as an absorbent and neutralizes the earthy odors, this directly acting as a preventive of decay to the roots.

The importance of excluding light from potatoes and keeping them as cool as possible, cannot be over estimated as means of preserving the crop.

THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST.

A 13 Page, Monthly Journal of Agricultural Progress.

It gives the richest cream of agricultural savings and doings, and no enterprising, thinking farmer, stock-breeder, horticulturist or poultry fancier can afford to be without it. In a condensed form it gives the current rural literature of the day. Subscription price only 50 cents per year, with valuable Seed Premiums FREE. SAMPLE COPY FREE.

WE GIVE THE FOLLOWING SEEDS FREE TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER:

1 Pkt. Everitt's Perfect 4 Yellow Dent Corn, the best yellow field corn ever yet offered to the public, and is the result of years of careful selection and thorough culture. Early enough for the North and adapted to all sections. It has the largest ears and deepest of grains, two grains spanning the largest cob. The yield is fully three times as heavy as the ordinary and well-known 8-rowed yellow, while it surpasses all others. It has a medium stalk, which makes ext a fine fodder. This is the first season for this corn, and the demand will be heavy and constant for years.

1 Pkt. New Yankee Prolific Oats, offered this year for the first time. It does not weigh 50 lbs. per measured bushel, nor will any other oat under ordinary circumstances, but we CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce an oat that will yield more bushels per acre than the NEW YANKEE PROLIFIC, either by weight or by measure, all conditions of growth being equal. We know farmers have often been humbugged by new varieties of oats, but we ask them to give this one a trial, for it will give them entire satisfaction.

1-4 lb. C. K. Mammoth Prolific Potato. Introduced last year and sold at \$1 per pound. It is the most prolific potato in existence and has yielded 700 bushels per acre. Shape, oblong to round; white skin and flesh; very smooth in finish unsurpassed for cooking.

The above Three Novelties which we absolutely give them a way to every subscriber to The Epitomist, will be worth hundreds of dollars, in coming years, to all who secure them. There is no risk in trying it. We will give in addition to the above:

1 Pkg. of Tomato Seed, consisting of four newest and best varieties, as follows: Livingston's Perfection, New Mayflower, Essex Hybrid and New Favorite. One packet each of these seeds would have cost, last season 55 cents.

1 Pkg. of 10 varieties of Flower Seeds, choicest kind; mixed. 1. Bought separately would cost 75 cents.

ALL OF THE ABOVE and a copy of The Epitomist for one year, will be sent free for only 50 cents.

Address,

J. C. EVERITT, LIMA, LaGrange Co., Ind.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT TO THE EDITOR

ACCEPTED FOR MAIL AT ONCE

POTATOES.

Every year I receive samples of a score or more of new potatoes, each of which is claimed to be new, distinct, and superior in some respects to any in the market. These are all carefully tested, and are usually found to be practically identical with, or inferior to; some established variety; but among these hundreds of seedlings, there is occasionally an improvement, and I aim to include in my list all such new sorts, together with the best of the older kinds.

New Varieties Offered last Year for the First.

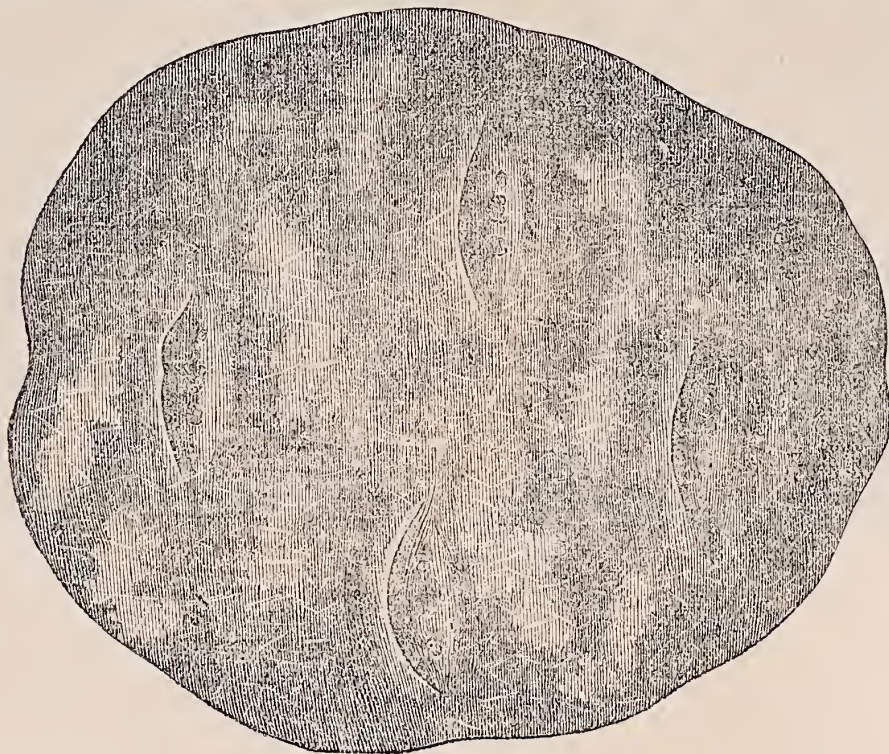
As I have not found a new variety of superior merit I head my list with last years selections, and I am confident my customers will find them well worth a trial. They have been grown in a great many parts of the United States and Canada, and proved equal to all that was claimed for them.

BIG BENEFIT.

This extra fine variety originated with Mr. H. Collum, a celebrated hybridizer in the North Eastern part of Pennsylvania, we are already indebted to him for a number of well known and valuable varieties. It was raised from a seed ball of BROWNELL'S SUPERIOR, fertilized with the pollen of the BURNBANK, and combines the good qualities of both its parents. In appearance it closely resembles THORN-BORN'S LATE ROSE. They are smooth and of perfect form. Eyes set well on surface, never grows prongy, not one in the whole crop has a prong on, while the *White Elephant* was very prongy. It is very productive, growing to a large uniform size, and producing but a very few small tubers, all being of a marketable size; it is a most excellent keeper, and, so far, has shown no signs of disease or scabies. In quality it is fully equal to the very best, cooking white, dry and floury; flesh exceedingly fine grained either baked or boiled, cooks through quickly and evenly, has no hard center or core, as a table variety it is absolutely without a fault. In habit of growth the vines are close jointed, heavy branching stalk that lays out over the ground completely shading the whole surface from the hot sun, they blossom profusely, with large purple blossom, bears large clusters of balls. The tubers set very close to the base or foot of the stalk, so that they are easily harvested. Owing to the great satisfaction this variety has given and the large demand for this season's crop I am compelled to offer it in small quantities in order that I may be able to fill orders for all that desire a POTATO that is equal to or better than the best ever put on the market. Sent by mail, postage paid 1 lb., \$1 25; 2½ lb., to one address, \$2 75; 4 lb., \$4 50. ORDER EARLY.

MARVEL OF BEAUTY.

This superior variety was introduced by me last season, and will be admitted by all, in the near future, to be one of the best varieties in cultivation. The superior quality claimed by the originator will be confirmed in every respect, as soon as tried.



The following is a description of the above illustrated potato. The Marvel of beauty is a seedling of the Ohio Russett fertilized with pollen of the White Peach Blow. In color they are white mottled or splashed with pink, and are very pretty with pink eyes and eye brows, increasing to a darker pink at the seed end, the skin is slightly russeted, the eyes are few and on the surface of the potato. In shape they are round and flat and very squarely cut on both ends, making them in appearance the most beautiful of all potatoes, they ripen with the Snow-Flake, tubers are closely clustered around the foot of the stalk and are easily harvested, they average of good marketable size, with few small ones, they have a thick heavy close jointed stalk of ordinary height, and are very vigorous. They are the very best of keepers, a rotten, hollow or prongy one has never been seen among them. They are productive and will yield more smooth marketable potatoes than any potato now in cultivation.

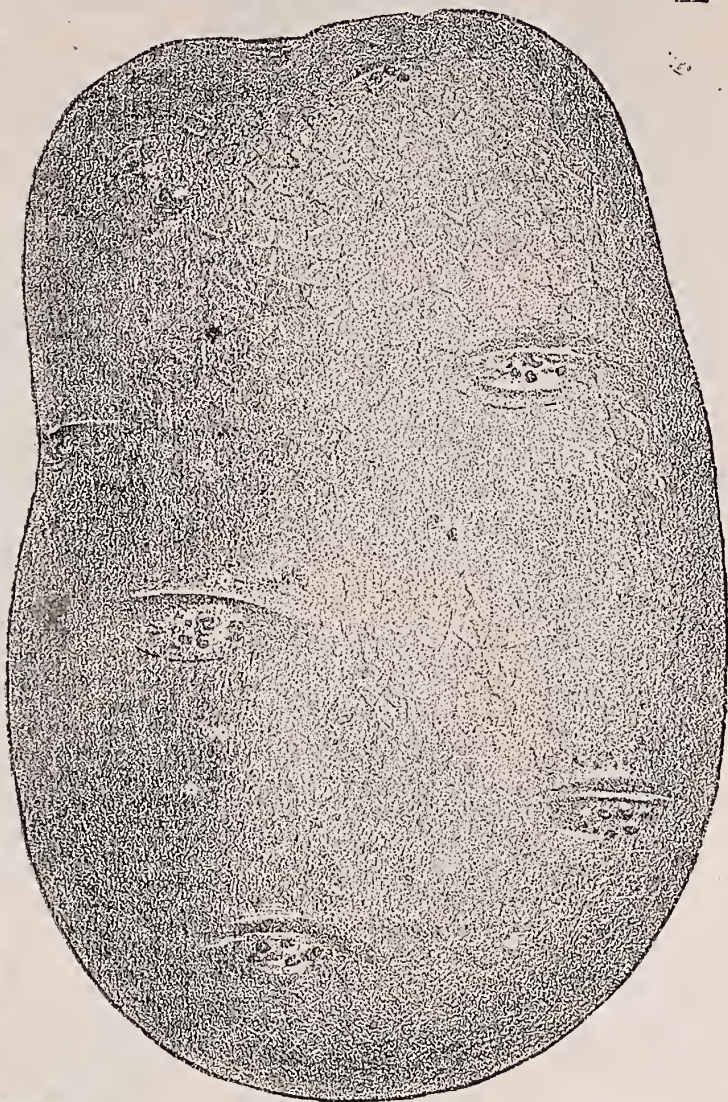
Its flesh is fine grained, white and when baked or boiled, mealy and of excellent flavor, dry and coming to the table like a ball of flour, it cooks through quickly, without a fault at centre. This potato combines more good points than any potato now in market. It is a very attractive variety indeed, for exhibition purposes, and is in appearance and points of excellence all its name indicates, a wonder of beauty. Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 75c; 2½ lb., to one address \$1 50; 4 lb., \$2 25; ¼ bu., \$3 00; ½ bu., \$5 00; bu., \$10.

O. K. MAMMOTH PROLIFIC.

(Introduced Spring of 1881.)

O. K. Mammoth Prolific was originated in New York State five years ago, by a gentleman who has the reputation of always raising fine potatoes. Experimenting with the view of producing new varieties, he produced among a great number of seedlings, one that showed wonderful yielding propensities. Carefully saving the tubers and planting them again, they exceeded in productivity any other kind he had, and this only the second year from the seed. The following by the disseminator. We heard of this new Potato, and obtained a few for trial, and after two years' experience with them they proved themselves *the most remarkable variety that ever came under our observation.* We obtained control of the entire stock, which was large, named them as above which is quite suggestive of their characteristics, and introduced them to the public last season, with the most gratifying results.

The accompanying illustration shows their general shape, although they sometimes vary to longer or rounder; skin is white, with a yellowish cast, giving them a very handsome appearance. Well covered with a rough netting (which denotes a good cooker.) Eyes few, and lie even with the surface; flesh pure white, with purest flavor; fine-grained, always solid, cooks through even and quickly, are dry at



flour, but do not fall to the ravages of the bugs. Vines completely cover the hills with a dense mass of foliage. The tubers grow compactly in the hill; are readily harvested, either by hand or machine, and vary from medium size to very large, it being no uncommon occurrence to find them to weigh three pounds, of perfect

shape, without prongs and *never hollow*: resists disease to a remarkable degree; we have kept them in perfect condition till new Potatoes come again. They are medium early ripen in August, and for productiveness they surpass all other varieties, and **ARE SIMPLY IMMENSE**.

PRICE. They were sold last Spring at \$1 per pound by mail, and \$20 per bushel. My price for 1884 I have comparatively low, as follows: By mail, pound, 50 cents; two and one fourth pounds, \$1; four pounds, \$1.50; by freight or express, one fourth bushel, \$1.50; one half bushel, \$3; bushel, \$5; per barrel, \$10.

JONES' PRIZE TAKER.

(Introduced Spring of 1883.)



JONES' PRIZE TAKER.

This new potato was originated by Mr. Jones, of New York, who is also the originator of Ivory Pod and Lemon Pod beans, Berkshire Beauty cabbage, Amber Cream sweet corn, and other new vegetables of rare excellence and it is with great pleasure that I introduce it to public notice confidently believing my patrons, after a trial, will endorse all the claims made for it. It is described as follows. It is a cross seedling grown from a seed ball from Jones' No 8 or Spring Favorite fertilized with pollen from Late Rose and is now six years old. The first year from seed producing nine tubers of marketable size, the largest weighing eight and one half ounces. Since that time it has steadily improved in productiveness, size, and healthy strong growth of vine, until at this time it stands almost without a rival, its large, handsome tubers completely filling the hills. The vines are of rapid, strong growth, with heavy thick foliage and close-jointed heavy stalk. Tubers (varying with the soil) from nearly white to a flesh color, lightly mottled. Eyes small and nearly even with the surface. Tubers long, without much taper and slightly flattened, free from spurs, and are produced in a compact cluster at foot of stalks. Flesh exceedingly fine-grained, very white, and when boiled or baked, of a lightness and porosity seldom equaled, with a rich nut-like flavor so much prized. It ripens medium late, is perfectly solid, and will be found to retain its excellent keeping qualities until late in the season. This magnificent new medium late sort will create a great sensation among potato growers as soon as known, being without doubt one of the most perfect of any yet brought to notice, and destined to become a leader in all sections.

PRICE. This variety was sold last Spring at \$1; per pound by mail, and \$20; per bushel. My price for 1884 I have put comparatively low, as follows: By mail, 1 pound, 50 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$1.50. By freight or express, ¼ bushel \$1.50; ½ bushel, \$3; 1 bushel, \$5; barrel, \$10.

EARLY MAYFLOWER.

This potato, which was offered for the first time last year, is thus described by the originator, Mr. E. S. Brownell, who is everywhere accepted as good authority on the subject, having originated several varieties that are now being largely cultivated.

The Early Mayflower was originated in 1877, and is a cross between the Early Snowflake and the Peach blow. It is of medium size, slightly flattened oval shape, light lemon color, with smooth skin, well covered with very fine netting, eyes few, small, and nearly even with the surface; flesh white, solid; cooks evenly and thoroughly without falling to pieces, and has no hard



EARLY MAYFLOWER.

center or spots so common to many of the modern varieties; is entirely free from any strong or earthy flavor, in fact we believe it has no superior in quality among the early or late varieties. Although ripening with Early Rose, the Early Mayflower is the best keeper we know of, retaining its good qualities in a wonderful degree. Tubers raised in 1881 were kept in ordinary cellar till after the harvest of 1882, and were then found nearly equal in quality to the new crop. It is enormously productive, the crop being almost all of medium large size, with scarcely any very large or very small ones, and all in compact clusters. So far there has never been found a rotten potato in the crop, even when other sorts rotted badly. The vines are strong and healthy and vigorous, and of spreading rather than upright growth. Its habits of growth are such, that it will do best on rich soil and under high culture. The London Horticultural Society, of London, England, awarded it a certificate of the highest merit in 1881, and the same year the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of Boston, awarded it a silver medal.

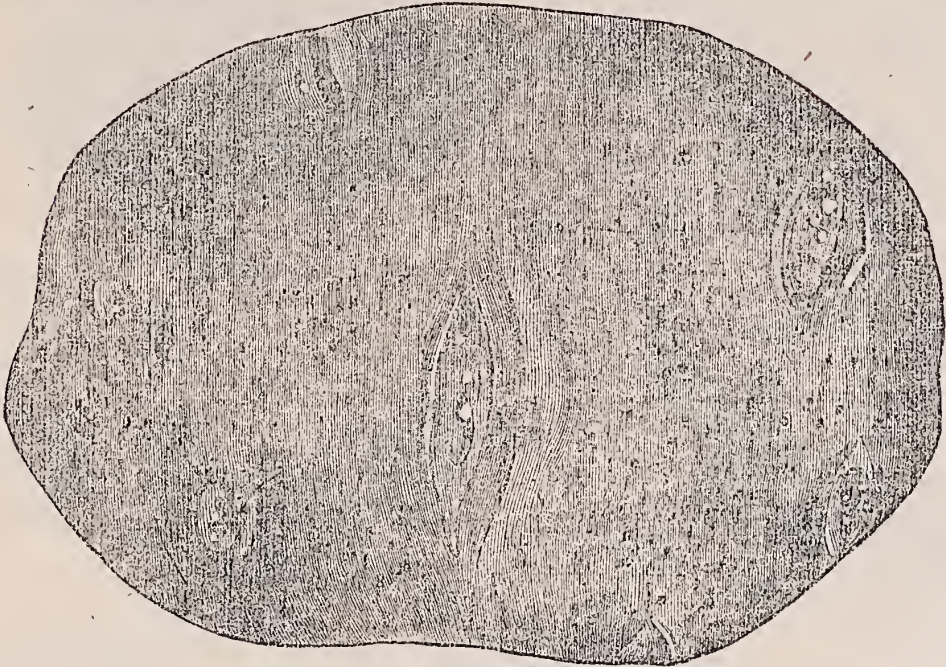
PRICE.—Sold last year at \$2 per pound. I offer them this year as follows; By mail, 1 pound 50 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1; 4 pounds \$1 50. By freight or express, ¼ bushel, \$1.75; ½ bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4; barrel, \$10.

VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN 1882.

PERFECT GEM and CAP-SHEAF, are varieties that I introduced, and they have given the greatest satisfaction, as will be seen by referring to the few testimonials, that I have selected (from the large number received) for publication. I recommend them to all of my customers, and I am persuaded that they will give perfect satisfaction.

PERFECT GEM.

This very superior medium late variety; is a white-skinned and white-fleshed potato. It is a seedling of the Climax, fertilized with the Dunmore, and is now five years old. Without hesitation, I will say, the public will find that it is far superior to the Dunmore, in yield, general beauty and size of tubers. The tubers grow very compact in the hill, and weigh two and three pounds apiece, with but very few small ones. The tubers resemble the Mammoth Pearl, in shape and color, they are very smooth, and the eyes are close to the surface of the potato. The cooking qualities are all that can be expected, combining, as it does, the wonderful cooking qualities and flavors of both its parents.



PERFECT GEM.

Its power of withstanding drought is remarkable, the vines remaining green until the proper time of ripening, (which is in advance of the Mammoth Pearl) while other well known varieties, planted side by side with it, were dried up and did not yield half a crop. The vines grow very strong and erect, averaging over two feet in length, the best of keepers, and will create a great sensation among potato growers, as soon as known. To enlighten my readers in reference to its yield, I will say, in spite of a very severe drouth, with only ordinary soil and cultivation, the originator raised from one tuber, cut to single eyes, and one eye in a hill, over three bushels.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 2½ lb. to one address \$1; 4 lb., \$1.50; ¼ bu., \$2; ½ bu., 35c; 1 bu., \$6; 1 bbl., \$12.

TESTIMONIALS.

Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 9th, 1883.

Mr. J. C. EVERITT.

DEAR SIR:—You can say for me, that the seed Potatoes I received of you last spring have done very well. As I am devoting my time principally to the growing of Potatoes. I have had a very good chance to notice the result from seed obtained from you last Spring. I will therefore give you total yield from each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. seed, planted May 2nd, and harvested Sept., 14th and 15th, soil clay and some sand, well manured and plowed deep last fall, and plowed again in the spring. Fertilizer used, ashes, salt, plaster and mapes potato manure, of each equal parts, using about 1200 pounds to the acre, in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet apart.

REPORT OF CROP.

Perfect Gem $\frac{1}{2}$ lb seed	yield	415 3-16 lb.	8 hills from 1 eye
Marvel of Beauty	"	" 329 1-4	" 10 " " "
Jordan Proific	"	" 319	" 9 " " "
Cap Sheaf	"	" 273 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 6 " " "
White Rose	"	" 271 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 8 " " "
Clarks No. 1	"	" 200 9-16	" 6 " " "
Early Sunrise	"	" 181 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 5 " " "

H. O. McFADDEN.

Jefferson Co., Oct. 11th, 1882.

J. C. EVERITT.

DEAR SIR:—The Perfect Gem and Cap Sheaf potatoes, purchased of you last spring, were received, about the first of June, and some of the tubers badly bruised. They were cut to single eyes, and planted fifteen inches apart in the rows on good corn land. Given regular cultivation. No manure of any kind used. They were seriously affected by drouth, the last of July. The last of September, I dug of Cap Sheaf, 1 bushel, from one pound of seed planted. Oct. 10th, of Perfect Gem, from one pound planting, I dug one bushel.

The Perfect Gem were large size, but less in number than the Cap Sheaf. No more perfect potatoes could be grown. In fact they are perfect beauties. I consider them both Valuable, and well worthy a trial, by any who appreciate fine potatoes.

Yours Respectfully,
D. W. LAMSON.

Little Sioux, Iowa, Sept. 15th, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—The perfect Gem and Cap Sheaf potatoes, I bought of you last spring, are extra fine. Perfect Gem are all large and are "A PERFECT GEM." Cap Sheaf is a wonderful cropper, and well worthy of general culture. They should have an extensive sale. Yours Very Truly,

J. L. PERKINS.

Columbia Co., Wis., Sept. 26th, 1882.

Mr. J. C. EVERITT,

DEAR SIR:—The seed I received of you last spring, was of a good quality, I am very well pleased. Especially with the Perfect Gem, which has done wonderfully well. From one pound of seed I received of you last spring, I harvested one hundred twenty-six pounds, or 2 bushels and 6 pounds. They were planted three eyes in a hill.

The neighbors around who have saw them, have fallen in love with them. They asked for

one, only one. But where would I be? I told them to write to you. Yours Truly,

GEO. W. M. RUMANN.

Elkton, Ohio, Sept., 25th, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—I am very well pleased with the Perfect Gem potato, that I bought of you last spring. They are a beautiful potato. And I have no doubt first class for table use, as the potato clearly indicates this. The yield was good. No sign of rot, and they are very solid. I had more potatoes from the one pound of seed of this variety, than from three pounds of Magnum Bonum and one pound of White Star altogether.

Very Respectfully,

M. B. DICKY.

The Perfect Gem and Cap Sheaf potatoes both did nicely, and I am well pleased with them. Especially the "Gem," which is rightly named, and I predict that it will have a large run, and become a general favorite with the lovers of good potatoes. I have upwards of 50 varieties this year.

JAS. W. WILSON, Ill.

In regard to the potatoes you sent me, I must say, all the potatoes I ever raised, the Perfect Gem beats, and side by side I had 14 kinds planted, and the Perfect Gem beat them all in yield, they are as good as the Peach Blow ever was and will out-yield them fifty to one. I got 4 bushels from the one pound of seed. They grow compactly in the hill, ripen moderately early, are sound, smooth, white mealy potatoes.

ROBERT W. BLAKE, Harrison Co., Iowa.

The perfect Gem potato I got from you, turned out splendid. I know of no better potato to yield.

F. M. REDDICK.

Calaveras Co., Call.

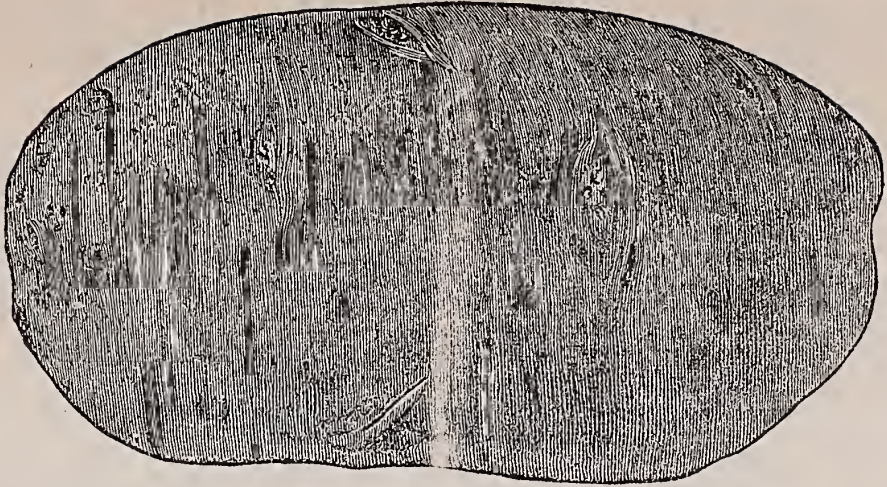
DEAR SIR:—The two pounds of Perfect Gem potatoes yielded two bushels, or at the rate of 60 pounds for one of seed, they were very large and smooth. The yield of Pride of America was over 40 for one of seed. I want no better potato than the above two.

F. S. FRY, N. Y.

CAP-SHEAF.

This variety originated in Pennsylvania, and is a seedling of the Ohio Russett, fertilized with the White Peachblow, and is now four years old. The tubers sprout and come up very quickly after planting, affording a good chance to keep the weeds down. Foliage of a very dark green color. The vines are very robust and close jointed, standing erect until nearly ripe. Tubers oblong to round, flesh color, with bright pink eyes which are set well on the surface. They range from light to dark on different soils, grow to a good size, averaging very smooth and perfect in shape, never grows prongy and yields equally as well as Beauty of Hebron. Planted on the 25th of May, it was ready to harvest the 25th of August.

Cooking qualities are equal to those of the

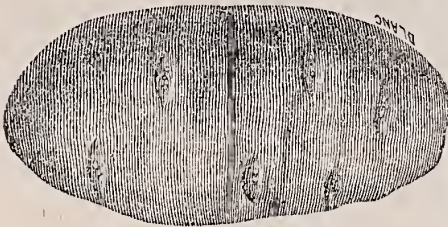


CAP SHEAF.

Snow Flake, cooked with fifteen different varieties it excelled them all. A hollow or rotten one has never been seen. A potato with as many good points as this has, cannot fail to please the public in general.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 2½ lb., to one address \$1 00, 4 lb., \$1 50; ¼ bu., \$2 00; ½ bu., \$3 50; 1 bu., \$6 00; 1 bbl., \$12 00.

NEW EARLY SUNRISE.



NEW EARLY SUNRISE.

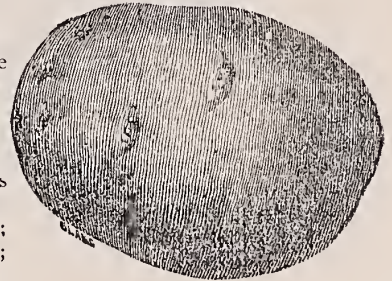
The earliest potato grown. When tested with all the varieties of *Extra Early Potatoes*, such as Alpha, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, Vermont, Extra Early Peach Blow, &c., &c., it proved itself the *earliest* of all, producing potatoes fit for the table in less than eight weeks from time of planting. The tubers are oblong, large, solid, uniform and handsome. Flesh white, fine grained and dry, cooking well, even when first dug. Vines strong and vigorous, of a dark green color. It is very productive an excellent keeper and free disease.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb to one address, \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 60; 1 peck, \$2; 2 pecks \$3 00; 1 bu., \$5 00; 1 bbl., \$10 00.

CONQUEROR.

This new variety is a seedling from the Peach Blow, ripening its crop about a week later than the Early Rose. The tubers are usually round, very handsome and symmetrical in form, laying very compactly in the hill. Skin slightly russeted. Flesh fine grained, white and excellent flavor. It is a great cropper, an excellent keeper, free from rot and never hollow. It has excellent table qualities, cooking very mealy. Vines strong and vigorous and of a light green color.

Price by mail prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb to one address, \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 60; 1 peck, \$2 00; 2 pecks, \$3 00; 1 bu., \$5 00; 1 bbl., \$10 00.



CONQUEROR.

JORDAN'S PROLIFIC.

This most excellent potato originated in Waushara County, Wis., some four or five years ago, and has become famous and a great favorite in that county, where it is quite extensively grown. I have tested it the last year and am well satisfied, and can conscientiously recommend it as a first class potato, taking all things into consideration, for the main crop. In time of ripening, it is medium, being neither early nor late. It is immensely productive, having yielded in Waushara Co., as much as *six hundred and six bushels per acre*, which is sixty-six bushels more than the highest record of the Mammoth Pearl, hitherto considered the most productive potato. The vines grow strong and vigorous and of large size; a very necessary requisite in these days of potato bugs. Many single tubers have been raised which weigh all the way from one and a half to three pounds. Some claim to have raised them weighing four pounds, but mine never attained to that extra large size. The skin and flesh is white, eyes, even and very shallow. For table quality they rival the Early Rose Peachblows in their palmyest days. They can be dug with half the labor of the Peachblows growing uniformly, of good marketable size. They are splendid keepers, with ordinary care remaining good, solid and eatable till very late in the Summer.

Price by mail prepaid, 1 pound, 50c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 60; 1 peck 75 cents, 2 pecks, \$1 25; 1 bu., \$2 00; 1 bbl., \$5 00.

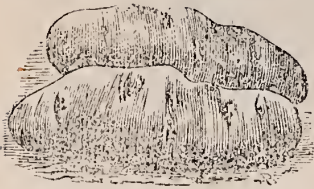
GENERAL COLLECTION OF WELL-KNOWN STANDARD VARIETIES.

CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

Originated in Pennsylvania, is a seedling of the Ohio Russett, tubers flesh color, eyes earmine, small and even with the surface; shape of tubers, long to flat; vines upright; a strong, heavy stalk, close jointed, averaging two feet in length; blossoms profusely, a field of them resembling a buckwheat field when in blossom. The tubers are closely clustered about the foot of the stock and grow to a large size, on strong growth; numerous specimens grow to weigh from three to four pounds; yields most tremendously, the best of keepers, and for cooking they cannot be excelled. They are smooth and of perfect form, and will create a great sensation among potato growers as soon as known. This variety is equally as good as the Luxury. While the tubers are not so numerous, they are invariably of large size and perfect in every respect.

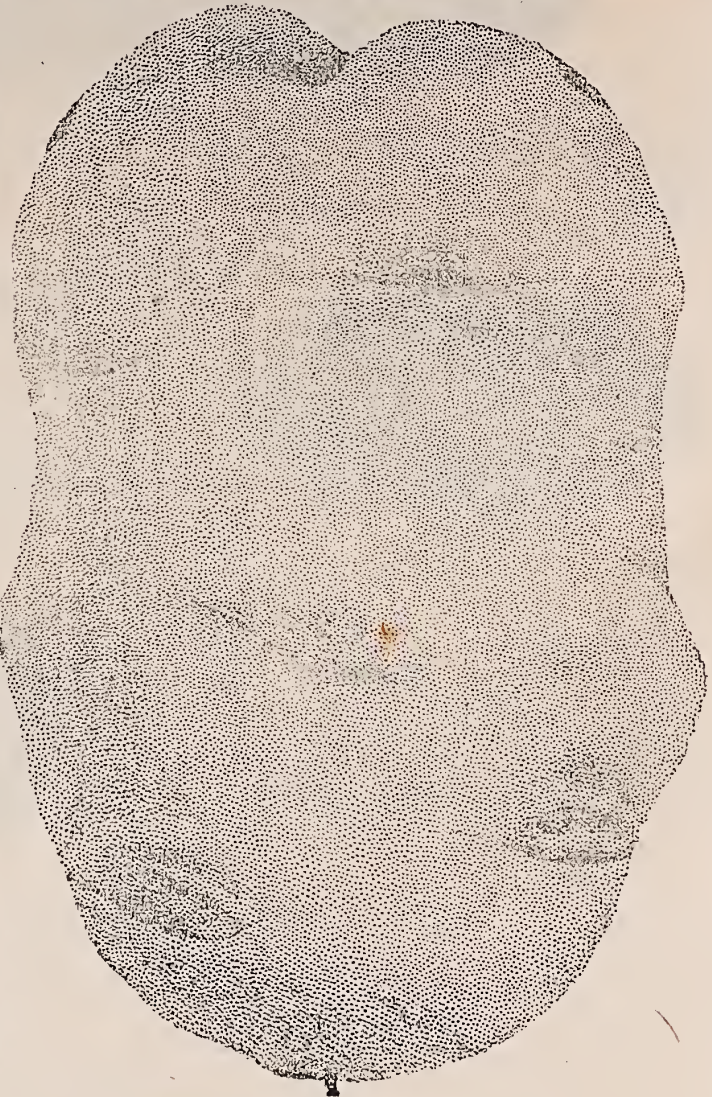
Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 40 cts; 3 lbs. to one address, \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$1.20; by express or freight, 1 bushel, 50 cts; 1 peck, 50 cts; 2 lbs. to one address, \$1.50; 1 bbl., \$3.75.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.



This superb late variety was produced in Washington county, New York, and is a seedling of the Garnet Chili, fertilized with pollen from the White Peachblow, and possesses a remarkable combination of the best qualities of both varieties, viz.: wondrous productiveness, excellent quality and flavor, power of resisting the attacks of bugs, drouth and disease, and great beauty. For field culture it is bound to become popular, and is also specially adapted to the private garden, and is a fine exhibition potato. Its origin being the same as the Beauty of Hebron, it may be called a twin brother. It resembles the latter sort in many respects. The tubers, notwithstanding their great size, are always solid, grow closely together in the hill and are easily harvested. This season they grew a large, thick, heavy, upright, branching stock that completely shaded the ground. They are very profuse blossomers and continue blossoming till a short time before ripe. They ripen along with the Late Rose.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 40 cts; 3 lbs. to one address, \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$1.20; by express or freight, at purchasers expense 1 peck, 50 cts; 2 pecks, \$1.25; 1 bu., \$1.75; 1 bl., \$4.00.



CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

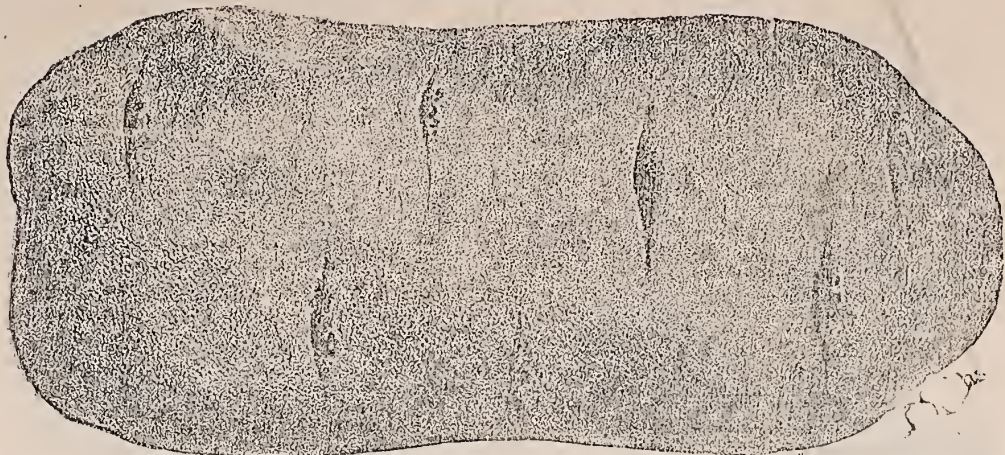
ADIRONDAC.

This new variety is the result of a hybrid of a favorite sort with the White Peachblow, and takes precedence with that well-known standard sort, on account of several distinct and commendable features. In habit the vines are readily distinguished from those of the White Peachblow being more upright. The foliage is dark green, and the individual leaves rather large, which imparts a vigorous and robust appearance. The roots take a strong hold on the soil, enabling it to resist the evil

effects of a prolonged drouth. It may be classed as a medium or second early variety. The tubers are red skinned, remarkably symmetrical, being almost a perfect ball, and grows more in clusters than the parent variety. It possesses excellent table qualities, being pure white in flesh, floury and of faultless flavor. It is an abundant cropper, while its keeping qualities have so far been satisfactory.

Price by mail prepaid, 1 lb. 40¢; 3 lb. to one address, \$1.00; 4 lb. \$1.20; by express or freight, at the expense of the purchaser, 1 peck, 60 cents, 2 pecks, \$1.10; 1 bu, \$2.00; 1 bbl, \$5.00.

WHITE STAR.



For this new and perfectly distinct variety, we are indebted to E. S. Brownell, of Vermont, now so long and favorably known as a successful potato hybridizer. The originator reports having selected it in 1875, from a collection of seedlings raised from seed-balls of the Excelsior, fertilized with pollen from the White Peachblow. The foliage is dense, dark green, vines strong and vigorous, on which account it is well calculated to resist the ravages of the Colorado beetle. The tubers are oblong, large, uniform and handsome; while in yield it has proved remarkably prolific, and so far has effectually resisted blight. It is medium early, and not the least important feature of this new potato is its excellent keeping qualities, in this respect it excels many other sorts I know of. Whether baked or boiled its cooking qualities are faultless; its purity of color, fine floury texture and delicious flavor being unexcelled by any other variety. It is with great pleasure I offer this variety, knowing, as I do that it will give the best of satisfaction.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 40c, 3 lbs., to one address, \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 1/4 bu, 60; 1/2 bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.00.

CLARK'S NO. 1.



This seedling originated in New Hampshire. It is earlier than the Early Rose, and will yield from a quarter to a third more crop. It bears a close resemblance to the Early Rose in appearance. It cooks nicely, is of excellent flavor, and is, in every way, a capital variety for either the farm or market gardener. It surpasses the Beauty of Hebron in flavor of any sort. This potato was held in such estimation that the entire crops of 1877 and 1878 were purchased by the Government for distribution in the South and West. Four hundred and fifty bushels have been raised on an acre, and twenty-two bushels from one peck of seed.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 40c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1.00; 4 lb., \$1.20; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, 50c; 2 pecks, 90c; 1 bu., \$1.75; 1 bbl., \$4.50.

MCCORMICK.

It originated with Rev. T. B. McCormick, of Indiana, in the year 1873, from a seed-ball of the Cuzco, growing with the Garnet Chili and Shaker Russet. The McCormick is oblong, somewhat flattened, with shallow eyes. It is on a delicate flesh color. It resembles the Peach Blow somewhat, but color it is nearly white, being tinged with rose. Earlier, which is a decided advantage. Besides this it is very much more fit to the grower instead of a loss. In quality it is equally as good as productive, which means, in many seasons, a profit. The stocks are so robust as to grow to a height of three feet, and stand the Peach Blow. It is a very vigorous grower, and in several localities near the place of origin and by some under the name of "Late Hoosier." This potato has been grown by the neighbors of the originator by his name, and it is due to name of "Late Hoosier." It is known, however, by

this gentleman that it should bear his name.
Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 50; by express or freight, at purchasers expense, 1 peck, 60c; 2 pecks, \$1 10; 1 bu., \$2 00; 1 bbl., \$5 00.

(Extract from the *Indiana Farmer*.)

This is a remarkable variety in many respects. It is probably the strongest grower ever cultivated, its plants varying from four to five and a half feet high, and frequently an inch in diameter at their base. It is unusually productive, and its tubers are uniformly large; sometimes round or flattened, generally long and irregular in shape. Skin of a pink color. As a long keeper, I never met its equal. Tubers of it placed in a cellar last autumn were in good condition for table use last July, and a few accidentally overlooked and left in the same place, were taken out six weeks later with a portion of their eyes still dormant. It grows as vigorously in dry weather as a cactus. It will rank with the best in flavor, and thus far has proved to be the very best late potato I ever cultivated.

WATSON'S SEEDLING.

This new and distinct variety is supposed to be a seedling of the Early Rose, which it somewhat resembles. After four years thorough trial and testing in different soils and climates, it has proven itself to be one of the best, earliest and most productive sorts ever introduced in almost all instances rivaling the Early Rose, when planted side by side, under the same treatment. Strong healthy vine, dark green foliage, tubers oblong in shape, large and uniform in size; eyes shallow, dry and mealy when cooked, and has been pronounced by epicures to be the best flavored potato ever introduced, having the advantage of many of being excellent when boiled while quite young, and of keeping solid and sweet until late in the spring.

The tubers are beautiful in appearance, with smooth, delicate skin of a pale, rose tint.

Price by mail prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb., to one address \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 50; by express or freight, at purchasers expense, 1 peck, 75c; 2 pecks, \$1 40; 1 bu., \$2 25; 1 bbl., \$6 00.

QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most prolific varieties in cultivation; season medium, tubers very large, hardly any small ones. Shape long, flattened, gradually changing to almost white at the stem end; cooks mealy without falling to pieces, leaves large, thick, and dark green; The vines unusually vigorous, protecting the ground from the direct rays of the sun, and resisting disease more than most other kinds which were grown with it. Its only fault as a table potato might be found in its enormous size, but its immense productiveness will, no doubt, make it of great value to all who appreciate the nutritive properties of potatoes as food for live stock of all kinds.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1 25; 4 lb., \$1 50; by express or freight, at purchasers expense, 1 peck, \$1 00; 2 pecks, \$1 50; 1 bu., \$2 50; 1 bbl., \$6 00.

MARION CO., WHITE.

This is a very valuable variety which was brought from Marion Co., Iowa, in 1877, by one of our foremost farmers, and has been grown here since, by every one who has been able to get any seed. One of our merchants bought a few of them very late last spring, in fact after old potatoes are not fit for food any more, and he says they were better for late use than any thing he ever saw, and his customers were anxious to get more of them after they were all sold out. As I do not know the original name of this variety, I give them the above name.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1 25; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 1/4 bu., \$1 00; 1/2 bu., \$1 50; 1 bu., \$2 50; 1 bbl., \$6 00.

EARLY OHIO.

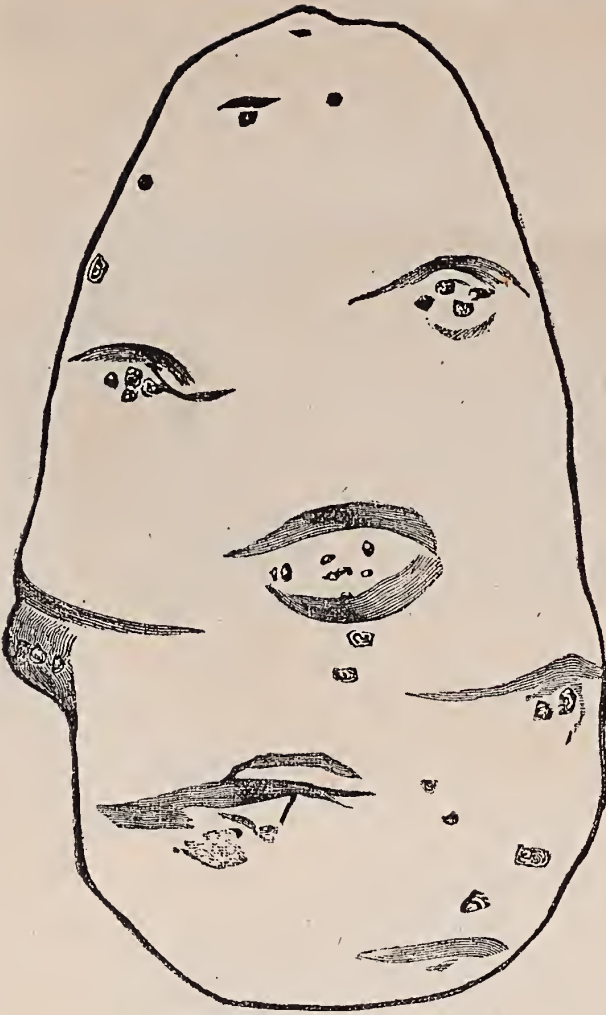
A seedling of the Early Rose, and similar in color, habit of growth, and appearance, with the exception of being a round oblong, while the former is an oval oblong, so that side by side it is readily distinguishable. It is several days earlier and more productive, and of very fine quality. It has given general satisfaction wherever it has been tested.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., to one address, \$1 25; 4 lbs., \$1 50; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, 50 cts; 2 pecks, 90 cts; 1 bu., \$1 75; 1 bbl., \$5 50.

MANHATTAN.

It this variety we have what may be called an Improved Compton's Surprise. It combines all the good qualities of that favorite variety, but is much more regular in form, and consequently more desirable as a market variety. In shape it is nearly round, sometimes a little oblong; skin dark purple, occasionally blotched with white; origin unknown; flesh white, very solid, fine grained, cooks through evenly; either in baking or boiling, dry and mealy, and of excellent quality. Size medium to large, eyes slightly depressed, vines vigorous, a little spreading, of a dark green color, one of the most productive in cultivation. It is an excellent keeper, and can be strongly recommended as a main crop variety.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 40 cts; 3 lbs., to one address, \$1 00; 4 lbs., \$1 20; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, 50 cts; 2 pecks, 80 cts; 1 bu., \$1 50; 1 bbl., \$4 00.



Watson's Seedling--Drawn from Life.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.

A seedling of the Early Rose, tubers large, long and slim, eyes few and but little depressed, flesh white, fine grained, dry and floury, cooks through readily. It is a second early variety, very productive and superior for the market, as its size and general appearance are very much in its favor.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50cts; 3 lbs., to one address, \$1.25; 4 lbs., \$1.50; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, 40 cts; 2 pecks, 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bbl., \$3.25.

PRIDE OF AMERICA.



This variety was raised several years since by Mr. E. S. Brownell, a celebrated hybridizer in northern Vermont, to whom we are already indebted for a number of well-known and valuable varieties. It was raised from a seedling of the Eureka, fertilized with the pollen of the White Peach Blow, and combines the wonderful productiveness and excellent keeping qualities of the former with all the well-known qualities of the latter. It has been carefully tested by several of our most experienced growers in various parts of the country for the past few years, all of whom have given it their unqualified approval. In appearance it closely resembles the well-known Snowflake, and may be easily mistaken for that favorite variety. It ripens a few days later, and has the advantage over that variety in being adapted to greater variety of soils, much more productive, growing to a larger size, and producing but few small tubers, nearly all being of a good marketable size; it is a most excellent keeper, and so far has shown no signs of disease; in quality it is fully equal to the Snowflake; flesh exceedingly fine grained and of snowy whiteness either baked or boiled; cooks evenly and very quick, and floury, has no hard center or core, as a table variety is absolutely without a fault; in habit of growth the vines are of medium length, well covered with a light green, stately foliage; the tubers grow compactly in the hill so that the crop may be easily harvested; it is an excellent keeper, and retains all its good qualities throughout the entire season.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50c; 3 lb., to one address, \$1.25; 4 lb., \$1.50; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, \$1.00; 2 pecks, \$1.50; 1 bu., \$2.50; 1 bbl., \$6.00.

JUMBO.

A large white potato much resembling Mammoth Pearl, except that they grow more round. The tubers set early or when the vines are small and produce a large number of potatoes of marketable size, with very small eyes. It seems to be entirely free from rot, and is one of the very best keepers. The vines are heavy and closely jointed and affords protection from the sun, thus acting as a mulch in retaining moisture. As will be seen by our illustration, the tubers are nearly round, a little flattened. The skin white, the eyes small and sunken, the flesh white, of excellent flavor, and either boiled or baked are dry and mealy.

By mail, 1 lb., 40 cts.; 3 pounds, \$1; 4 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, 1/4 bu., \$1; 1/2 bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50; bbl., \$5.

STATE OF MAINE.

One of the very latest introductions. Medium early; tubers a little above the medium size, in shape, slightly elongated; snow-white flesh; very starchy; crystalline and mealy, and of an excellent flavor; a good sized, erect, vigorous vine, a very desirable, handsome potato that promises to become popular. At the rate of over 1,000 bushels per acre were grown of this at the Rural Experimental grounds last season.

It is a cross between the Early Vermont and Peerless, combining the productiveness of the latter with the excellent table qualities of the former.

Price by mail, pound, 75 cts.; 2 1/2 pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$2; by freight or express, 1/4 bu., \$2; 1/2 bu., \$3.50; bu., \$6.50; bbl., \$14.

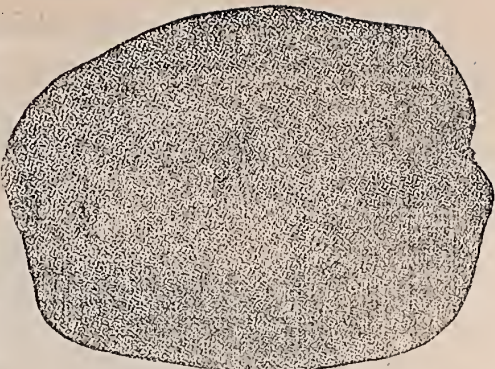


JUMBO.

RURAL BLUSH.

This is the *Rural New Yorker's* Great potato sent out last season in their free seed distribution. I have never grown them, but if all I hear in their favor is true, they are indeed a wonderful sort. They are described as follows by the editor of the *Rural*. "They were tried at the Rural Farm last season for the first, beside fourteen other new kinds. It was the only variety that did not materially suffer from the drouth, and it yielded more than any two others put together. We are now raising it in quantity beside the White Elephant and Beauty of Hebron, and it promises to outyield either. It seems to be remarkably adapted to a dry season. The tubers are of medium size, and singularly uniform—never growing very large and yielding very few small ones. The portrait shows the characteristic shape. The vines bear small leaves and the stems are notable for their branching habit and slenderness. They seldom bloom profusely, and in field culture occupy less space than most other kinds. The potato is of the very first quality. The skin is white except at the seed end, where it assumes a rosy color, from which the name of Blush was suggested to the originator.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 50 cts; 2½ pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$1.50; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., \$2; ½ bu., \$3.50; bu., \$6; bbl., \$12.



RURAL BLUSH.

ST. PATRICK.

A second early variety. White skin, oval, oblong shape, slightly flattened, with few eyes lying near even with the surface. Tubers of uniform size. They are excellent for table use, being dry and mealy; very white and of finest quality; grows very strong, stalks upright and branching, dark green, broad, smooth leaves; blossom very sparingly; a capital yielder; the best of keepers, and will give satisfaction.

Price by mail, 1 pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; 4 pounds, \$1.25; by freight or express, peck, 60 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.10; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.00.



ST. PATRICK.

THE BELLE.

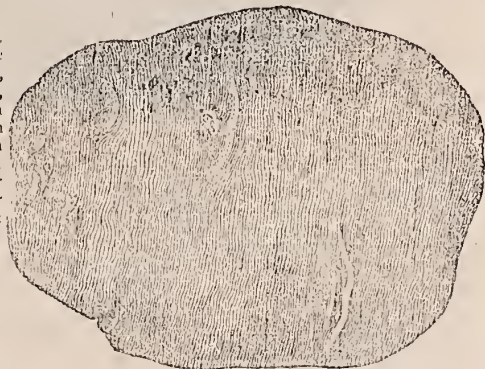
This was first offered in 1881, and is a very valuable variety. The editor of the *American Agriculturist* says: "They are perfect in every respect." The skin is of a light red color, slightly netted or covered with russet. Very beautiful in form, and of fine proportions, with eyes slightly depressed; grow to a large size, but are never rough or prongy. Unsurpassed in cooking qualities, fairly eclipsing the once famous Old Peach Blow. Grow a heavy, branching stock, with dark green foliage. Blossom freely and make a fine appearance while growing. Our stock is very large and fine and *unapproachable in quality for seed*, and we hope to receive your orders, knowing we can please you.

Price by mail, pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; 4 pounds, \$1.25. By freight or express, ¼ bu., 60 cents; ½ bu., \$1.10; 1 bu., \$2; bbl., \$4.25.

LANDRETH'S GARFIELD.

Another new sort named after our late President. It is also a seedling from the Early Vermont, fertilized with a somewhat obscure potato called the Excelsior. It is a trifle later than the Early Vermont but is larger and more productive. It is of round somewhat elongated form; eyes stand out well, a trifle above the surface; flesh very white, fine grained, and mealy; cooks through quickly, and is in every way a good table potato. Vines medium sized; tubers grow in a cluster and are quite uniformly of marketable size. If it holds out as well as it now promises, it will have a large sale and become a leading variety.

Price by mail, pound 75 cents; 1½ pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$2. By freight or express, ¼ bushel, \$2; ½ bushels, \$3.50; bushel, \$5.50; barrel, \$14.



THE BELLE.

EARLY BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

This is pretty generally known throughout the country and has larger sales and is more generally grown than any other variety grown, except the Early Rose, which variety it much resembles, but is much more productive and matures a little earlier. Grows to a good size, is a good keeper; flesh white, solid, and of fine flavor. We would recommend parties who are now growing Early Rose for an early potato, and would like a better yielder very similar to it, that they change to the Beauty of Hebron. The change will be entirely satisfactory and much to their advantage.

Price, by mail, 1 pound, 40 cts; 3 pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$1.25. By freight or express, ¼ bu., 60 cts; ½ bu., \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$1.25.

WALL'S ORANGE.

A variety sold a few years ago at \$4 per pound. It has been very largely advertised and sold, but has failed to give the satisfaction that was at first expected. To those who wish to grow them we offer strictly pure stock.

Price, by mail, pound, 40 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1; 4 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, ¼ bushel, 60 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.10; 1 bushel, \$1.75.



EARLY BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

CHICAGO MARKET.

This is a seedling of the Early Goodrich fertilized with the Early Rose, and very nearly resembles the latter in color, shape and habits. It is early; small vine; tubers of fair size; good cookers; productive; good every way. In localities affected by potato rot this potato entirely escaped. A splendid potato for small gardeners or for market.

Price, by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50 cts; $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., \$1; 4 lbs., \$1.50. By freight or express, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; barrel, \$5.

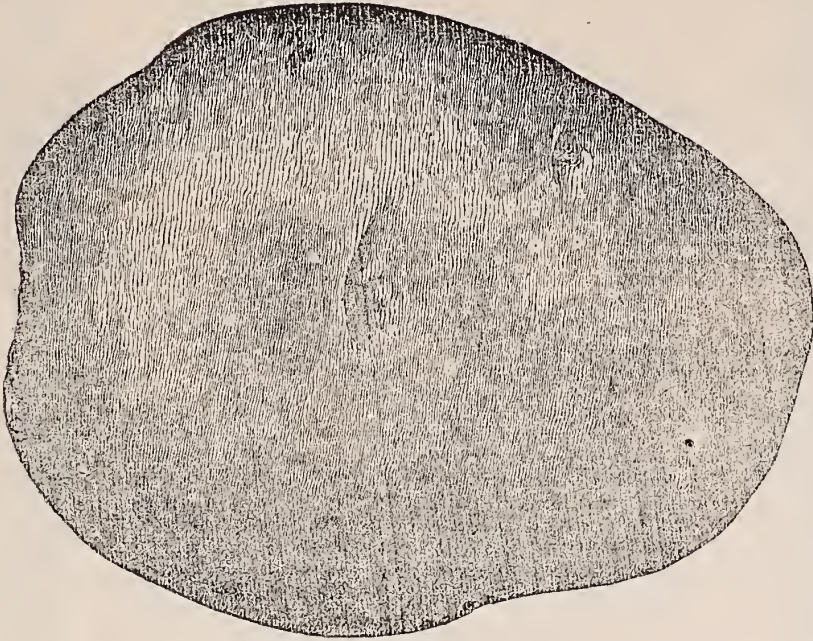
EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

The superior merits of this variety, first sent out in the spring of 1872, may now be considered fully established. It has been largely cultivated over every section of the country, the last two or three seasons, and fully sustains the high characters given it by the committee for awarding the premium offered in 1873, in the following statement, after examining the reports of the various competitors:

The Early Vermont has, proved by the numerous reports before us, more than sustained its previous reputation. Nearly all the competitors declare it from one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and many even more. Its uniform and large size is recognized by every one. Mr. McLeod says: There are more than one hundred in the amount I raised that would weight from one to two pounds each. Mr. Salter raised one tuber that weighed three pounds, twelve ounces. Its superior cooking and eating qualities are unanimously commended, as well as its compact growth in the hill and its freedom from disease, and with the thousands of cultivators who have grown it alongside of the Early Rose, there seems to be no doubt left that in quality, hardiness, earliness and yield, it far surpasses that celebrated variety. A first-class certificate was awarded this variety by the Royal Horticultural Society of London in 1873.

Price by mail, prepaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs to one address, \$1.25; 4 lbs., \$1.50; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 1 peck, 60 cts; 2 pecks, \$1.10; 1 bu., \$1.00; 1 bbl., \$5.00.

ROSE'S NEW SEEDLING.



This excellent new variety originated with a celebrated hybridizer of Yates Co., N. Y., and is a seedling of the (American) Magnum Bonnum, which for its good qualities and great yielding propensities, has a world wide reputation. It is a superb variety in all respects, and without a fault. The color of the skin is russet white; shape oblong to round, a little flattened, and is as handsome as a peach. Boiled or baked are mealy, white as snow, and of the purest flavor, and will keep sound one year from digging. A hollow or rotten one has not been seen. The potatoes grow compact, and directly under the vines, same as sweet potatoes, and mostly come up on the vines when pulling. Easy to dig. They grow to a good and even size, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lb. each, on the average. The yield is wonderful. From $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels planted May 2, I dug, July 18, the yield being 136 bushels. This crop was raised by the originator.

Price by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 75 cts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., to one address, \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$2.50; by express or freight, at expense of purchaser, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; 1 bu., \$5.00; 1 bbl., \$10.00.

Any varieties not mentioned in this list will be furnished at the lowest market price.

ALL orders for potatoes will be filled in rotation as received, after all danger of frost is past, it will be well to make more than one selection, as I may be out of some varieties. Orders that reach me before shipping time will be acknowledged and carefully booked, all orders will be promptly attended to: but never delay ordering until ready to plant, for if they are shipped by freight it will require quite a while for them to reach you. It will be well to study the good qualities of each variety as soon as you get the catalogue, and when you have decided on the kind you want; send your order at once, by sending your order early you are sure to get the best accommodations. All orders in small lots, by the pound, will be delivered free of charge by mail or express, and it will be well to give your nearest express office, [if different from postoffice] in your order. Larger orders by the peck or bushel, will be delivered on board the cars here, at prices given. Always be particular and give full instructions as to shipping, and always give full name, postoffice, county and state. I would request persons who anticipate purchasing largely, to send me a list of what they want, and I may be able to mark it down somewhat below catalogue prices.

A REVOLUTION IN WHEAT GROWING.

THE MARTIN AMBER WHEAT,

The most Valuable Wheat ever Introduced, being truly wonderful and far ahead of all others. 100 Stalks grow from a single Grain. Heads Seven Inches in length. Beautiful Amber Color, 25 to 40 Bushels per Acre. 3 Pecks only are required to Sow an Acre. Claims are brief and Testimonials.

There is Joy over the newly found one, more than over the ninety and ninety that have served us faithfully many years and never went astray.

The Martin Amber Wheat.

Every year new varieties of wheat are introduced, advertised, and sold with results as variable as their respective names. A number of these have been real improvements on the old kinds and are now being raised in their stead but by far the greater number have sunk out of existence because, *unreliable in their results and unworthy of esteem, they could not command the confidence of the public.*

It is not to one of these later ephemeral kinds that we ask your attention, but believing that any improvement that can be made in the quality of our wheat or in increasing its production must be acceptable to every producer as well as every consumer we need offer no apology for introducing the most remarkable wheat ever produced, namely, MARTIN AMBER.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

This remarkable wheat originated in this State in 1878, at which time the entire stock was *one head* of remarkable size and entirely unlike any other kind ever seen. The originator carefully saved and planted the products of this head and the resulting crops the following seasons until 1882, when we purchased the stock (which had reached about 200 bushels) at an extraordinary high price, and introduced it to the public. We knew of this wheat from the start, and had been watching it carefully and noting its peculiarities, and were fully acquainted with it when we introduced it.

The claims we made for it last fall have been fully realized by our friends all over the country and under varying circumstances, and it is with full assurance that it will give you great satisfaction that we invite you to sow it with the utmost confidence.

HABIT OF GROWTH.

The Martin Amber wheat differs and can be distinguished from any other in its habit of growth while young, very much resembling timothy or rye, and is about as hardy as the latter. In the fall, winter, and spring until May, the plants lie spread out over the ground, thus affording a splendid protection to its roots through winter. In May it begins to shoot up and tiller, from

10 TO 100 STALKS

growing from a single grain. (the number being governed by the thickness of seeding.) In the early part of the summer it will be behind most other varieties in height, but before harvest it will equal or outstrip them. A field of 16 acres of this wheat on our farm



SHOWING A STOOL OF MARTIN AMBER WHEAT



SHOWING AN ORDINARY HEAD OF MARTIN AMBER WHEAT AND GRAINS NATURAL SIZE.

was the finest sight of the kind we ever saw, while numerous people came from far and near to see it, and pronounced it the greatest field of wheat they ever beheld, and as a contrast with Fultz and Shumaker on either side, they were not to be compared to it in any respect.

The *straw* is above the average in length, and positively is equaled by but few in strength, and strange to say, is as nice and soft to handle as oat straw. The men who bound our crop say, "It was a relief to come out of the other wheat and into this, as the straw was so pleasant to handle, and cleaner, brighter straw we never saw."

As stated above, the heads are of remarkable size, frequently growing to measure

7 INCHES IN LENGTH,

well filled from butt to tip, beardless, and with white chaff. Grains of a

BEAUTIFUL AMBER COLOR,

good size full and plump, with husk so thin as to be almost transparent, as hard and flinty as any wheat grown, yielding but little bran but an uncommonly large return of the very finest flour, which in numerous trials, has made the sweetest and best bread possible.

The yield, with ordinary cultivation, is from

25 TO 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE,

and will yield more under particularly favorable circumstances. We can give you a better idea of its productiveness when we say it will yield

5 TO 10 BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE

than any other variety we have any knowledge of. We know that it is the habit, in introducing a new wheat or other grain, for the introducer to claim that his particular article "yields more than any kind ever before known, etc." We do not intend to make any statement in this catalogue but what we can prove, and invite you to read the reports as given below. Of the farmers who grew this wheat for us this season on contract, not a single yield, as far as heard from, has fallen below 26½ bushels per acre, while they vary from that number up to 40 bushels per acre. Further comment is unnecessary, and we leave the public to disprove our statements, *if it is possible*.

Now we come to the most remarkable feature of all, viz :

THREE PECKS ONLY REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE.

This is an extraordinary statement, and one that has, we believe, never before been made for any other wheat and will doubtless provoke unpleasant criticism from some parties, but we assure you that it would not be to our interest to misrepresent the matter or to make claims that cannot be realized by our friends, as in this way we would be sacrificing the trade that we are trying to extend year by year. This property alone, when this variety comes into general cultivation, will make possible a saving of one bushel on every acre now sown or about

35,000,000 BUSHELS

in this country every year, a quantity equal to about one eighteenth the entire product. *It is only a question of a little time to make its merits known, when this variety will take the lead of all others.*

OUR CLAIMS IN BRIEF.

That the Martin Amber wheat is the most remarkable wheat ever produced.

That three pecks per acre are in the same proportion as seven pecks of any other kind

That it differs from any other kind in its habit of growth as described above.

That there are but few varieties that grow as tall and none that stand better.

That the straw is peculiarly soft and pleasant to handle, even *when dead ripe*.

That such beautiful, bright, clean straw is seldom seen on wheat now-a-days.

That the heads are the largest and best filled of any variety.

That the grains are of a beautiful amber color, very hard, and will bring the highest market price.

That it makes the highest quality of flour, and the flour the best bread.

That it will yield from five to ten bushels more than other kinds under the same circumstances.

That every testimonial, as given below, is strictly genuine, and that we have hundreds more.

That we can prove every statement as given above, or the wheat will prove them itself if given a trial.

PREMIUMS.

First premium at the Pennsylvania State fair, 1880, was awarded to the Martin Amber.

First premium at the Pennsylvania State fair, 1881, was awarded to the Martin Amber.

First premium at the Pennsylvania State fair, 1882, was awarded to the Martin Amber.

First premium always awarded to the Martin Amber wherever exhibited.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS

From the Agricultural Press and Personal Letters
Received for The Martin Amber Wheat.

FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

*We tried
The new created grain, whose fame on earth
Long will be told, a fabric wonderful,
Of absolute perfection.*

The 4 pounds Martin Amber wheat was sown on September 20 at the rate of 3 pecks per acre. I received 5 bushels of good wheat. No wheat can come up to the Martin Amber.

Rev. C. SOBER, Ohio.

The Martin Amber wheat was the talk of the county. I had it sown by the big State road. Many people got over to see it.

R. G. CRIST, Ind.

I sowed $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Martin Amber wheat on 110 rods, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, and harvested over 20 bushels of clean wheat. I can give the wheat a strong recommendation, as the $\frac{3}{4}$ acre yielded full as much as any acre adjoining with three times as much seed and treated precisely the same in other respects.

GEO. W. SUTLER, Pa.

I sowed 50 acres of wheat last fall, 43 of Fultz and 5 of Martin Amber. Wheat is a failure in this section. It froze out last February. Will not get 200 bushels from the whole. I hope to get 15 bushels to the acre of Martin Amber. There will be more on the 5 acres of this than on the 45 acres of Fultz. If the season had been favorable it would have made 40 bushels to the acre by the appearance of spots not killed.

J. H. RHOADS, Ohio.

The Martin Amber wheat has stood the past hard winter where the Fultz has entirely failed.

A. I. MONTGOMERY, Pa.

The Martin Amber wheat, although sowed after corn, produced well, perhaps 25 per cent. better than our best red wheat, drilled at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and although not threshed will make from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. I am so far well pleased with the variety.

WM. C. REEVE, N. J.

Not many times have I ever written back to tell of success in the trial of new seeds that I have ordered. The Martin Amber wheat bought last fall of thee is the only dealings I have had from thy house, and I am so agreeably surprised to find it just as represented in the catalogue that I should send some words of greeting. It was sowed rather late. I saw nothing I thought very extraordinary about it until this spring, when it commenced spreading over the ground, and shot up from 10 to 30 stalks from each grain, and it yielded 30 times the amount of seed sown. I will exhibit some of it at our county fair this fall.

E. H. TRUBLOOD, Indiana.

I grew from the pound of seed I got of you of the Martin Amber wheat 2 bushels and one peck of good wheat. I think it turned out very well. Have not heard of anything like so large a yield in this neighborhood. I don't think it can be beat.

GEO. HAUBERT, Pa.

I am very much pleased with the Martin Amber wheat. The berry is beautiful. It stood the heavy rains the best of any on my farm.

G. A. LOVEJOY, Mich.

I am very much pleased with the Martin Amber wheat. I think it is the best I ever saw.

JOHN A. LAYTON, N. C.

I received more wheat from you than I expected, so I gave my father a pound. I sowed the balance at the rate of 3 pecks per acre. I then set the drill for $6\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of Fultz along side. The Martin Amber stood as thick as the Fultz. I have not threshed yet, but am well pleased with it.

LEANDER H. SMALL, Pa.

As compared with our old variety, the Clawson, which has thus far given us better satisfaction than any other variety we have experimented with, the Martin Amber is far in advance in the weight of straw, size and length of head, number of kernels in a head, and particularly in the number of heads from a stool. The Clawson was sowed at least a month earlier the preceding fall.

A. W. CHEEVER,

Ed. of New England Farmer, Boston, Mass.

My experience with the Martin Amber wheat convinces me that it is a wonderful wheat and far superior to any other kind. I sowed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel on thin gravel ground and raised $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. It did not tangle down like my other wheat. It is all that is claimed for it.

J. E. SNYDER, Pa.

The Martin Amber wheat did the best of three kinds which I sowed, and judge it of better quality than Claws on.

I. F. TILLINGHAST, Pa.

I sowed 1 pound of Martin Amber wheat broadcast on a piece of corn ground, a very poor, gravelly soil, but in spite of bad care the wheat grew finely. When it headed out every person who saw it said, "It has the finest heads they ever saw." Some of the heads had as much as 75 or 80 grains each. It made 51 pounds of beautiful wheat. If it had better cultivation it would have been more than double the quantity.

J. A. SUMMERS, Pa.

The Martin Amber wheat is the finest wheat I ever saw. It is large and upright, and the heads are from 4 to 6 inches long and well filled.

P. COLE, Ind.

We are led to think hopefully of this new wheat from the fact that it is being introduced by J. A. Everitt, of Watsonstown, Pa., a gentleman whose promises in regard to new varieties have thus far been fulfilled.

Oct. No., 1882, Farm and Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. Boninger and A. H. Shook, practical millers, have tested the wheat for flouring and say, "It is unprecedented in its quality and yielding propensities, 125 pounds of wheat making 95 pounds of the finest flour. The wheat from which this flour was made was cleaned with a common fanning-mill, and weighed 63 pounds to the measured bushel."

The new wheat sent us is excellent.

C. C. ALLEGO, Business Manager
Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Martin Amber wheat was sown on potato ground not very early. There was also four large apple trees in the plot. One half bushel was sown on a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and it yielded $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Weight per bushel, 64 pounds. It is very nice in the grain.

D. B. DUNKLEBERGER, Pa.

I sowed the wheat the 21st and 23d of October. It came up lively and looked well, but the winter was without snow and much thawing and freezing in March. It looked as though it could not make much, but when growing weather came it beat everything stooling that I ever saw. It grewed tall with largest heads I ever saw. I think it will be a yielding wheat.

GEO. SHIRLEY, Ind.

The Martin Amber wheat was sown entirely out of season the 14th of October, fully a month later than wheat should be sown in this latitude. Notwithstanding the lateness and exceptional severity of the season which all but caused the entire destruction of the winter wheat crop, the Amber done fairly well—heading and filling well.

JOHN COX, Ont., Canada.

I am perfectly satisfied the Martin Amber wheat will be one of the best of wheats. I had a head that measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and plenty of them that measured $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It cannot but turn out well.

E. BUSHYAGER, Pa.

From the 1 bushel of Martin Amber Wheat purchased of you I cut 45 dozens and expect to have 45 bushels. Three fourths of a bushel to the acre is what I sowed. It cannot be beat, and will pay any one for their investment.

HOMER H. HEWITT, Pa.

I cannot give you a full report of the Martin Amber wheat yet, as I have not threshed it. All I can say to-day is that it is the best wheat I ever saw. You shall hear from me in about two weeks.

The Martin Amber Wheat was sown Nov. 29, which was two months late, and from the 1 pound I have 55 pounds of clean wheat of good quality, with but moderate cultivation. I think it the wheat of the age. You can use this statement as you wish.

A. A. HINKLE Tenn.

I have tried the Martin Amber Wheat and like it very well. Last fall I sowed 50 pounds and harvested 65 dozens. I think I will have 40 bushels. Some of my neighbors want to get the wheat. I am very much pleased with it.

ALEX. ELLIOTT, Pa.

The Martin Amber wheat yields $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels from 4 pounds sowing. It is a grand variety, large heads, stiff straw, and fine grain.

ISAIAH JOHNSON, Pa.

I sowed 30 pounds of the Martin Amber Wheat, and threshed 20 bushels of good wheat. It stands up well. Will sow 15 acres this fall.

D. T. GIBSON, Ind.

The Martin Amber Wheat proves an important variety with me. Heads one third longer than Fultz. It ought to be diffused largely for seed this season. Please send me price list.

S. R. SCOTFIELD,

Ed. Practical Farmer, Farmington, Del.

I sowed the 1 peck of Martin Amber Wheat on my poorest land aside of Fultz. It yields fully twice as much as the Fultz. We set the drill exactly to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to the acre, and it stood out enormous y, and made a stronger set with that amount than the Fultz with 14 bushels per acre, and heads were fully twice as long as the Fultz. It was sown on the 4th of October.

E. S. ADAMS Ohio.

The Martin Amber Wheat looks fine. It has wintered 50 per cent. better than the average wheat in this section.

A. A. HOUSE, Ohio.

The 1 pound of Martin Amber wheat which I received of you gave me one bushel and one peck of very fine wheat. I am much pleased with it, and will sow all this fall.

A. HUBLER, Pa.

Sowed the Martin Amber Wheat the 25th of September, 1 bushel on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on rather poor land, on north side of a high and poor hill. After a few days we had a heavy rain and washed considerable out, but it came up and looked so thin that I thought it would not amount to much. The ground froze up the 18th of November, 54 days after sowing. We had considerable snow which went off about April 1st, and we had freezing and thawing weather all that month and part of May. The field looked bare, and my neighbors laughed at me about my \$10 bushel of wheat. Then we had warm and wet weather, and in about two weeks you could see a few spears of wheat, but then I was advised to sow barley on the piece, but I told them it was all right. And now that same piece is as thick or thicker than the other wheat that we sowed early, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and good judges say it will yield from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Some of the heads are seven inches long, and from 10 to 50 stalks from one grain. Hope you will continue to introduce other new varieties of wheat, oats, and potatoes.

HENRY WALSH, Wis.

I am much pleased to learn that a sample of Martin Amber Wheat sown last fall has turned out very well, and the grower, one of our most enterprising farmers, is very much pleased with it.

WM. WELD,

Ed. & P. o. Farmers' Advocate, London, Can.

I have harvested my Martin Amber Wheat, and I must say it is at least 100 per cent. better than any other variety. It stood up beautifully while all the other kinds lodged, on account of the frequent heavy rains. The first time I sowed this wheat I realized a yield of 150 times the amount sowed. Every person who sees it says with me: "It is, without doubt, the finest and most perfect wheat in every respect that the American continent has ever produced." It seems to me all other wheats are nowhere when compared with it.

G. W. OSTER, Pa.

EVERITT'S PERFECTED YELLOW DENT CORN.

Corn claims a common origin, yet what endless variety in stalk, blade, ear, and grain! We have Field Sweet and Pop in the general sense. These again are divided and sub-divided almost without limit. In field varieties we have Yellow or Golden, White, Red, Pink, Yellow, Blue, Purple, Black, or variegated as characteristic of the variations of the grain in color. In shape of grains we have long, short, shoepeg, cone-shaped, flat, dented, horse-tooth, hard, soft, smooth, and wrinkled. In ears we have long, short, thick, thin, straight-rowed, crumple-rowed, eight-rowed, twenty-rowed, or forty rowed, small butts, large butts, &c., &c. The variations of the stalks are no less numerous in size, appearance, blades, or tassels.

Soil, climate, and cultivation effect these variations, and we may truly say, corn more than any other vegetable is continually trying to adapt itself to its surroundings. A southern variety brought North will mature earlier, if at all. The general tendency in such cases is for the variety to rapidly deteriorate. A northern variety carried South will take a longer time to develop, and will try to outdo itself in its new home, growing a taller stalk, a longer ear, and oftentimes more rows on the ear. Similar changes occur in varieties taken from the East to the West, and *vice versa*, although the effect is not so great, and instead of being injurious is oftentimes beneficial to the varieties.

Culture aided by careful selection will produce great changes in any locality. A variety of corn carefully cultivated and selected after a particular type will, in the course of a few years, have changed so much as to be scarcely recognizable. Such has been the case with

EVERITT'S PERFECTED EARLY YELLOW DENT.

The originator, a careful and progressive farmer in northern Pennsylvania, has spent much time and thought on this variety for a number of years until now it is the most valuable and reliable corn with which we are acquainted. The originator has tested all the newer sorts before the public in order to find, if possible, a better than this; since he found too early, and, consequently, spare yielders; many were too late for northern sections. Others claimed to be prolific varieties, set a great number of ears, but mature few, and these not well filled out. This new corn never fails to mature in northern Pennsylvania, and is, we think, early enough for any corn-producing section of the country; grow a long, medium thick ear, often 13 inches in length, on a medium height, thick and heavy stalk—many stalks produce 2 ears. The grains are long, set very close, and of compact structure. Color bright yellow. Cob small, about the thickness of the length of two grains; makes fine corn flour. Stalks leafy, grow vigorously from the start, take a strong hold on the soil. *This variety yields three times as much as the 8-Rowed Yellow so largely cultivated and is not surpassed by any other sort.* The number of bushels it will yield per acre, of course, is governed by the season, soil, and cultivation.

This is the first season for E. P. Y. D. corn, and the demand will be heavy and constant for years to come. They who get a start this season will do well by supplying their neighbors.

PRICE.

As this variety is in very small supply, we can only offer it in small lots this season. By mail, 1 pound, 50 cents; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, \$1; 4 pounds, \$1 50. Four pounds will plant $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. Half peck by freight or express for \$1 75. Large sample ear by mail for 35 cents.

CORN, FIELD.

The past season has been particularly unfavorable for securing good seed corn. As heretofore, we offer none but the best, and if you are in want of a good article, send us your orders.

CLOUD'S CELEBRATED EARLY YELLOW DENT—This variety was not early enough to escape the frosts in some northern sections the last season, and but few varieties were. When the season is ordinarily favorable it will outyield any other variety and ripens in nearly all sections.

CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH.—Too late for the more northern sections; an immense cropper, and a strictly first-class corn.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—A new variety, and certainly very valuable for the North, where an early maturing sort is needed, but is not heavy enough a cropper for the South. The ears are good size, sixteen rows; kernels set very closely and are very long and compact; color deep orange yellow.

BLUNT'S PROLIFIC.—A very prolific white flint variety; surpasses all others in the number of ears to the stalk, growing from two to six. Does not mature in the far North, but well adapted to the Southern and Middle States.

COMPTON'S EARLY FIELD.—Yellow flint variety; eight-rowed, thin long ears; very early and prolific; much grown.

THE LEANING.—A very good variety widely advertised last season and largely sold. It has given general satisfaction. The seed we offer is of our own growth, and superior to that grown further South. It is a strong and vigorous grower, the stalks being heavy and leafy, and only medium high, making the best of fodder. We recommend it highly.

CLOVER.

"Clover is Nature's manure."

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM.—The common variety for hay and pasture.

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH.—Of great value as a renovator of worn soils, also much grown for pasture and hay.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—The most hardy variety of the clover; withstands severest colds or drought as well as much wet. Very sweet and fragrant. Much worked on by bees.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA—The most valuable of the clover family in sections where it succeeds well. It is remarkably successful on the Pacific coast. When once established, it gives three or four cuttings annually, for a number of years. It should not be sown on heavy clay soils.

WHITE CLOVER—A low-growing variety; round white heads. Excellent for sowing for pastures.

BOKHARRA—Makes a valuable bee pasture during the entire season; also good for hay and pasture.

OATS.

These are one of our most valuable crops when properly grown and cared for. The grain is one of the best for feeding to working animals, and the straw makes excellent fodder. Also, when properly prepared, make an exceedingly healthful and nutritious food for man.

Under the general system of farming practiced, oats rapidly degenerate, and of late years the yield generally has been far from satisfactory. The remedy lies in planting the improved varieties. We don't mean any of the so-called improved varieties but such as has proved to be superior by repeated tests, and then with good cultivation and a continued selection of good seed, the farmer can keep them up to their original standard of excellence.

Oats should be harvested when the lower part of the stalk has turned yellow, and the kernel has just passed from the milky state.

WHITE BELGIAN OATS—These are a variety introduced from Belgium a few years since, and have proved to be a very valuable acquisition. The average weight per measured bushel is from 33 to 40 pounds. They are very productive, a handsome light berry, grows a long stiff straw, and are not likely to lodge. They mature very early. Our stock was grown by ourselves, and the threshers claimed them to be the finest they threshed this year.

WASHINGTON OATS—This is a very distinct sort and is very productive, and a great favorite in localities where it has been grown. It has not been advertised as extensively as Belgian, and as a consequence is not so well known, but we think are fully as desirable, and we would recommend our customers to give them a trial. The grains are plump and heavy, weighing from 36 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel. Straw very stiff and heavy and stands well until ripe. In this latter particular they surpass most other varieties. Price, by mail, prepaid, 1 pound, 30 cents; 4 pounds for \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 85 cents; 1 bushel, \$1 50; 5 or more bushels, at \$1 25.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH OATS—This variety offered for the first time last season, is a cross between the Excelsior and Waterloo oats and shows a combination in a remarkable degree of the excellent qualities of both.

The average height of this oats in a field on a fair quality of land is six feet, yet the straw is so stiff and strong as to hold the heavy well-filled heads up well until fully ripened. The quality of the grain is excellent, and it shows a yielding propensity heretofore unequalled, ranging from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. The accompanying cut, engraved from a photograph, will serve to convey a clearer idea of the general character of the grain than we can give with words. These oats have given the greatest satisfaction the past season, and we offer them again with renewed confidence, and ask all progressive farmers to give them a trial.

WHITE RUSSIAN—Has done well in many sections, but is not an entirely reliable variety.

WHITE PROBESTIER—A great favorite and one of the most largely cultivated.

Any other variety can be supplied at moderate price.



YANKEE PROLIFIC OATS.

THE GREATEST YIELDING OATS
IN THE COUNTRY.

WEIGHT, 38 TO 40 POUNDS PER BUSHEL.

Will yield $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the best of all other kinds, and almost double the ordinary varieties as grown by the ordinary farmer.

These Oats will not weigh 50 pounds per level bushel, nor will any other variety, without extra preparation; and the party who buys Oats that weigh 50 pounds per measured bushel, with the expectation of raising them to weigh the same, will be disappointed, unless he puts them through a process to remove the hull and points, (which are the light parts,) when he may reasonably expect extra heavy oats.

Again, whether Oats are heavy or not depends much upon the land on which they are grown. Oats raised on poor land may weigh only 28 or 30 pounds to the bushel, while the same variety raised on rich land may weigh 38 or 40 pounds—but seldom exceeds this weight. Did you ever raise fine apples on trees growing in a starved-to-death soil? Well, Oats are just as much the fruit of the oat-plant as apples are of apple trees.

THE YANKEE PROLIFIC OATS

are a cross between the Black Norway and White Probestier and were originated in Northern Pennsylvania. They are more prolific than either of their parents. Grow tall, with bright, stiff straw. Heads extraordinary long, and are what are known as side Oats. The grains grow in pairs, and, in ordinary cultivation we observed numerous heads the past season in our experimental field with 206 grains. While the average was about 150 grains, and no other variety in the field would average over 100 grains—and we could not find a head in all the other varieties having 160 grains. The grains are shorter than White Probestier but thicker and plumper. Beautiful white color, thin husk, and short point. *They ripen early*, stand up well, and yield from $\frac{1}{2}$ more to twice as much as any other variety we ever saw. We recommend the public to grow them with the greatest confidence.

WE OFFER NO PREMIUMS

for extra long heads or immense yields, as these are of no value to the ordinary farmer. But we will be pleased to have you report your success after next harvest. We offer



you a good reliable article that requires no fancy cultivation to give you satisfaction. Ordinary care and a place alongside of your other varieties are all that we ask for them. and this will prove the metal they are made of.

There is sure to be a great demand for these Oats for years to come for seed, and those farmers who get them now will realize handsomely from them for several years by supplying their neighborhood.

PRICE OF YANKEE POLIFIC OATS.

The supply is very small, and I offer them in 2 ounce packets, for 25 cents each, or five packets for \$1, which is the only price at which they will be sold this season.

Price List of Farm Seeds.

SEED WHEAT.

MARTIN AMBER. The greatest and most remarkable wheat ever produced. Price for 1884—By Mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 50c. 2½ lbs., \$1. 4 lbs., \$1.50. By Freight or Express, ¼ bu., \$1.25. ½ bu., \$2.25. ¾ bu., for 1 acre, \$3.25. 1 bu., \$4.00. 1½ bus., for 2 acre, \$6.00. Per bag of 2½ bus., for 3 acres, \$7.50. If we receive your order for Martin Amber Wheat before July 1st, 1884, we will accept at the following price:—By Mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 40c. 3 lbs., \$1. 4 lbs., \$1.25. By Freight or Express, ¼ bu., \$1. ½ bu., \$2. ¾ bu., \$2.75. 1 bu., \$3.25. 1½ bus., \$5.25. Per bag of 2½ bus., \$6.50.

CLOVER.

Red Medium,	Small lots by Mail, 35c per pound.	Large lots prices on application.
Red Mammoth,	" " " 35c per pound.	" " " " "
Alsike,	" " " 65c per pound.	" " " " "
Lucerna,	" " " 6c per pound.	" " " " "
White Clover,	" " " 65c per pound.	" " " " "
Bokhara,	" " " 75c per pound.	" " " " "

CORN-FIELD.

EVERITT'S PERFECTED EARLY YELLOW DENT, By Mail, 1 lb., 50c. 2½ lbs., \$1.00. 4 lbs., \$1.50. By Freight or Express, ½ peck, \$1.75.

Clouds Celebrated Early Yellow Dent,	Peck, 90c	½ Bushel, \$1.50	Bushel, \$2.50.
Chester County Mammoth	" 90c	" 1 50	" 2 50
Pride of the North,	" 1 25	" 2 00	" 4 00
Bunt's Prolific,	" 90	" 1 50	" 2 50
Compton's Early Fie'd,	" 90	" 1 75	" 3 00
LEAMING (2 bushels or more at \$2.15)	" 85	" 1 60	" 2 50

OATS.

Any of the below varieties of Oats, by Mail, 40c per pound. 3 pounds, \$1.00.

White Belgian,	Peck, 60c.	½ bu., \$1.00.	2½ bus., in 1 bag, \$3.00.	2 bags, \$5.50.	4 bags, \$10.
Washington,	Peck, 60c	½ bushel, \$1 00	Bushel, \$1 50		
American Triumph,	" 1 50	" 3 00			
White Russian,	" 60c	" 1 00	" 1 50		
Probestier,	" 60c	" 1 00	" 1 50		

Hello! HELLO!! WELL?

THIS IS A PICTURE OF S. I. HASELTINE'S PATENT

HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER.

Please don't use it for a Boot Jack or Hair Invigorator; it is not a water melon; but if well used among small plants, as Onions, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Celery, STRAWBERRIES. Sweeten her roses and other beautiful flowers, WILL REALIZE that his



Potatoes, and NURSERY STOCK, the plants will rapidly convalesce, while the seeds will go into premature decay. THE FOND HUSBAND who presents one to his wife, with which to cultivate her roses and other beautiful flowers, WILL REALIZE that his HONEYMOON is again at its full.

"She will pet him and caress him, and press him to her heart."
While from her brightly glowing eyes the tears of joy will start.

From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette, June 28, 1883.

"A little garden tool that is simply invaluable to florists and gardeners. It is exceedingly simple, well made, does its work to perfection, and is cheap, costing but 50 cents. It should be in the hands of every amateur or professional gardener, lady or gentleman.

From the Springfield (Mo.) News, June 8th, 1883.

"We have tried it, and know it is worth double the 50 cents asked for it."

Each, Post Paid, 50c. Liberal DISCOUNT to the TRADE;

Address all orders to J. C. EVERITT, LIMA, Indiana.

N. B.—All orders to secure attention must be accompanied by cash. Postage Stamps of any denomination will be received in sums less than one dollar.

Who would such burdens bear? to grunt and sweat under a weary life, when **FOR TWELVE DOLLARS** he can buy a Digger that will dig **Eight Acres a Day**. 'Tis not madness that I have uttered; bring me to the test and I will the matter prove by the words of those who have used it:

LOOK HERE!

ON THIS PICTURE.

THEN ON THIS.



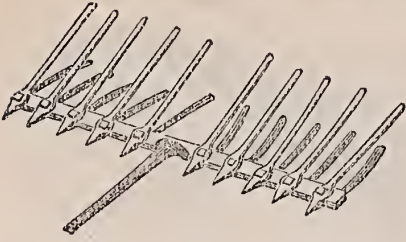
And then call to mind the many weary days you have spent with a fork or a hoe, grubbing out potatoes. Save your weary back and prolong your life, by using the Improved Common Sense Potato Digger.

See what a **GRACE** is **SEATED** on him who **OWNS** a

COMMON SENSE POTATO DIGGER.

See how easy it works! It is as far ahead of the old methods as the mowing machine is ahead of the scythe, the reaper ahead of the cradle, or the thresher ahead of the flail.

THE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE POTATO DIGGER.

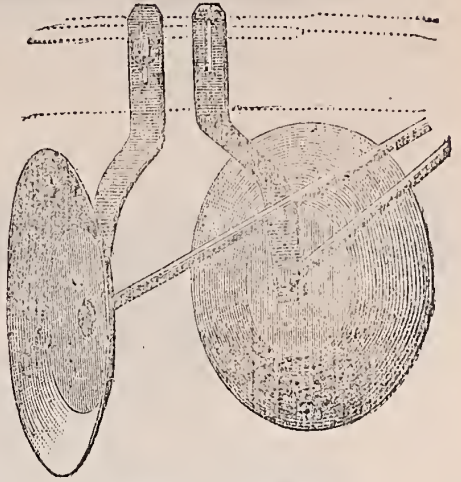


DRAG.

As shown in illustration on the another page comes nearer meeting all the wants of farmers than any similar machine ever before offered.

It has been well tried in different parts of the country and gives general satisfaction.

Potato growers say it gives them real pleasure to lay aside the fork and hoe and use the Common Sense Potato Digger.



ROLLING COULTER.

I want you to know, that

It is a Common Sense Potato Digger ;

It can be operated by any person of good common sense ;

It is sold at a common sense price ;

It is well made, simple, strong and durable ;

It will last a life time with ordinary care ;

It can be operated as easily as a plow and is not near as heavy.

It can be run with either one or two horses.

It will dig potatoes as fast as your horse will walk.

It will not cut, pierce or bruise your potatoes.

It will deliver them nicely on top of the ground and they will sell for more in market.

It will save its cost to any farmer in a short time, and will command from 50 cents to \$1 00 per acre if used by your neighbor.

It will only require a fair trial to prove itself worthy its reputation and merits, and the universal choice of the people.

Send your orders as early as possible. Several thousand machines are ready to be shipped.

WESTERN FARMERS WILL BE SUPPLIED FROM CHICAGO.

PRICE OF DIGGER. \$12 00 ;

" OF COULTER. \$5 00 ;

" OF DRAG, \$2 00.

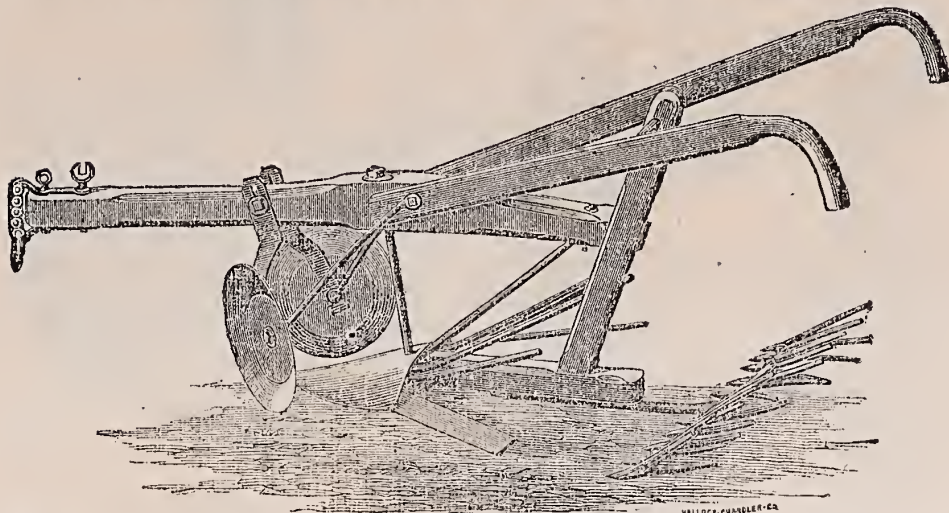
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO,

J. C. EVERITT, General Agent.

LIMA, LA GRANGE CO., INDIANA.

THE IMPROVED

Common Sense Potato Digger.]



Read What Others Say. Go Thou and Do Likewise!

We have used your Digger the past three years, and if we could not get another would not part with it for ten times what it cost.

D. S. Dunning & Son, Cook Co., Ill.

I have tried diggers selling from \$18 to \$100 each, but was disgusted with them. Yours I have used three years with complete success. Of the dozen or more in use by my neighbors there is not one but is giving entire satisfaction.

Capt. W. C. Hazelton, Cook, Co., Ill.

The longer I use it the better I like it.

Augustus Redding, Scott Co., Iowa

It is as near faultless in my opinion as a machine can be. It is simple and cheap. I dug some thirty acres with it last season.

Col. H. B. Franz,

Supt. of the Farm of National home for Disabled Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wis.

It can not be beaten.

Josiah Stevens, Bloomington, Ill.

We sold over forty in one season in the space of about two townships.

Gray & Malcolm, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Lombard, Ill.

It works well and sells well.

H. H. Cogswell, Deal in Agricultural Implements.

I am much pleased with the Digger.

Chas. Dalton, Dalton, Ill

It does good work.

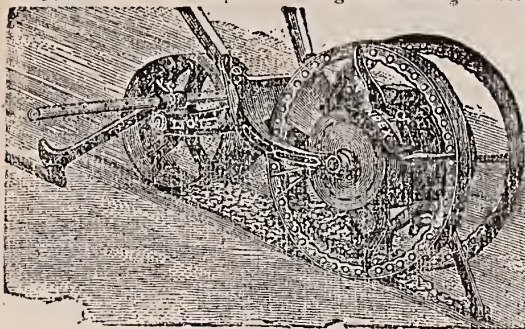
Henry Warford, Geneva, Ill.

Also, the Superintendant of the Illinois Insane Asylum, Elgin, Ill., Superintendant of the Cook County Poor Farm, Jefferson, Illinois, and others in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

THE "PLANET JR." AND "FIRE FLY" GARNER DRILLS, WHEEL HOES, WHEEL CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES AND GARDEN PLOWS.

This is the most complete line of goods I have ever sold, and, although they are light and easy running they are practical all day tools, admirable in design, workmanship, material and finish, they are acknowledged to be the most perfect and reliable made. A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, illustrated with over 40 engravings, showing the tools at work, will be mailed FREE upon application.

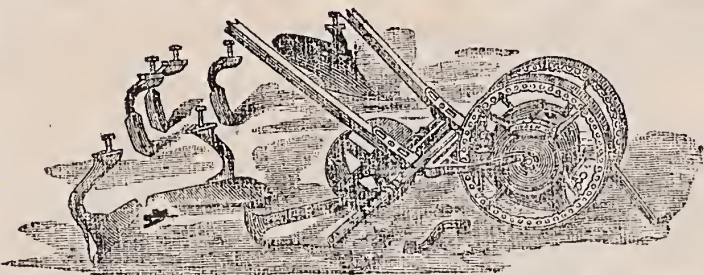


The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. It will sow with equal ease and accuracy, a single paper of seed or a full hoper, covering evenly at any exact depth, and will roll down and mark the next row perfectly all at a single passage. It has no cams, rollers, brushes, cogs, springs or shakers. It is noiseless, automatic, self cleaning, and always reliable. It is remarkable for simplicity, strength and beauty, and for ease and perfection of work in the field, and no one having use for such a tool can afford to buy any without such advantages, it is one of the latest improved and best. Price \$12.00, boxed.

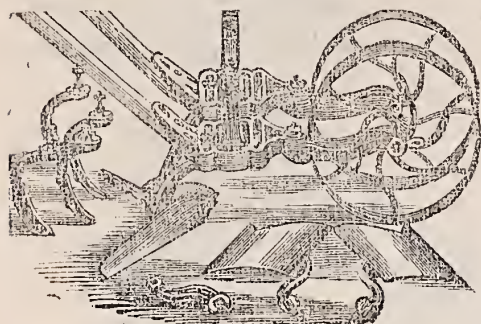
The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator and Wheel Plow.

This is the most popular tool I have ever sold, and it is unrivalled in beauty of design, perfection of finish, convenience and capacity for work. It is suitable for either the Farm or Garden and except the "Planet Jr." separate tools has no equal either as a drill, or as a wheel hoe, cultivator or plow. As a Drill, it is exactly similar and equal to the No. 2, except in size. It holds one quart. As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a Hoe it works safely and closely to and from both sides of the row at once at the critical time when plants are small and low. As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. The blades are tempered and polished steel. It has a finely adjusted spring brass seed reservoir, an adjustable plow—two carrying and covering wheels; the new permanent seed index, the cleaner, and marker, all combining to make a perfect tool. It sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking down the next row all at one passage, in the most reliable and perfect manner. Each machine is sent out with the tools shown in the cut, and by removing the roller and one bolt is ready to be used as a Wheel Hoe, Cultivator or Garden Plow. Price \$15.00, boxed.



The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator and Wheel Plow.

Will do the work of from 6 to 10 men with the common hand hoe among market garden and root crops, nursery stock, etc., and is especially adapted to onion culture. It is light, firm, strong, quickly set and easily managed. Each one is sent out with all the tools shown in cut; all the blades are tempered and polished steel. The tool is light and graceful, made of the best material and highly finished, and nothing can exceed the perfection and variety of work it performs. The hoes cut from 6 to 16 inches wide, and can be used to throw to or from the row, working both sides of the row at once, far closer, faster and better than is possible with the most perfect tool made for hoeing only between rows. The 4 cultivator teeth work beautifully among larger plants, mellowing the soil thoroughly. The plows are useful in weedy crops, turning furrows and covering up hills.



large plants. The wheels are 48 inches in height and can be set 7 to 10 inches apart, or for working between crops as a Single Wheel Hoe at four inches apart. Price \$10.00, boxed.

The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator and Wheel Plow Combined.

In improving this tool care has been taken to combine extreme lightness, strength, variety of tools, and great adjustability. It has one pair of long and one pair of short exchangeable hoes, set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a steel garden plow. This tool is pronounced by practical men as without an equal in beauty of design and finish, ease of operation, quality of work, in variety of adjustment, and in this improved form it is, unquestionably, the lightest running, the most convenient and practical Single Wheel hoe known.

The form of the blades has proved superior to all other shapes, making a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequently

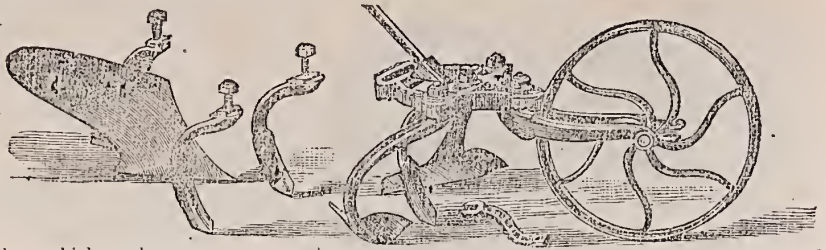


close work without touching, and, at the same time.

orough cultivation for the soil. The cultivator teeth, in combination with the hoes, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in the field or garden. All rows, from six to eighteen inches apart, can be perfectly hoed at *one passage*. The frame allows every desirable adjustment; is quickly raised or lowered to regular depth and the wheel can be attached centrally or to *either side of the machine*, giving the operator the important advantage of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage, when desired. Price \$6.00, boxed.

The "Fire-Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow Combined.

This is a new claimant for public favor, and is sure to receive a large share of it, combining the lightness and strength with the greatest adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered steel tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are first, a pair of admirable hoes which can be set to work to and from the row, and to a set of three reversible cultivator teeth to be used together, or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large and excellent garden plow. The handle is made of stiff iron, and the whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. Price \$4.50, boxed.



The "Fire-Fly" Double Wheel Hoe, for Rows and Hills.

Is still another new tool, this one bound to be the special favorite of onion-growers, for though we recommend the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, as unexcelled for variety of tools and perfection of adjustment, this more simple hoe costs proportionately less, while answering perfectly the wants of those who need a hoe only. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, its two finely polished hoes being adjustable for width, and to throw slightly either ward or from the row, while the handles are adjustable to suit a boy or the tallest man. A special feature in addition is an arrangement of the frame by which the hoes, as shown in the cut, are adapted to pot hoeing of plants in hills with as little fatigue and almost as rapidly as when in drills. This is an admirable feature, and we have never

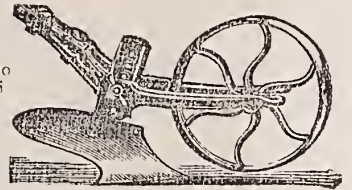


offered any other hoe so perfect and direct.

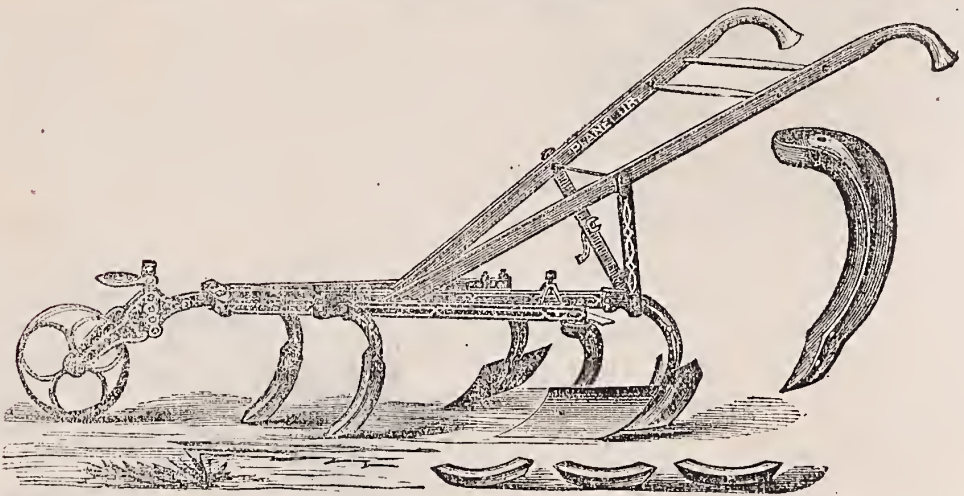
Price \$5.00, boxed.

The "Fire-Fly" Wheel Garden Plow

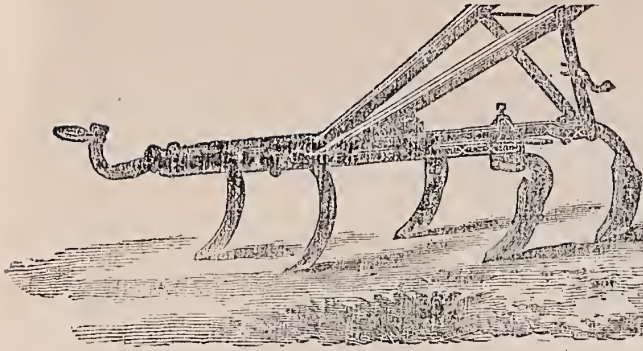
Makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure, and 10,000 families who could not find time to keep a garden, if attempting its cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables successfully with the "Fire-Fly". It takes the place of the horse and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide beds; lands to turn on, and is invaluable during all the gardening season. The price is reduced to \$3.00.



The "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and



Radical improvements for 1884, place it still further beyond all competition. It is now made with extra high steel standards, at once stronger and more satisfactory than the old style iron. Perhaps no tool that has ever been offered to the American public has so rapidly gained its confidence and commendation as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. It is excellent in design, workmanship and finish, and capable of the greatest number of combinations, all of which are useful to every farmer, and admirable for the purpose intended. The tool, except the handles, is made entirely of wrought and malleable iron and steel, and has the standing clevis with locking pin, the stirrup clamp, the frame adjustable in width, the handles changeable in height, teeth adjustable to depth or angle, and reversible points. It is rapidly growing in favor for corn culture in the West, among cotton growers of the South, doing work with one horse superior to that of the ordinary two horse cultivators.



wheel hoe. The sale of this tool and the reputation gained by it over the whole world, has probably never been surpassed by a similar implement in any other country.

J. C. EVERITT,

LIMA, Ind.

THE FARMERS' FAVORITE

POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR

This is the only practical machine for dusting Plaster, Paris Green, &c., upon Potato Vines to destroy the Beetle.

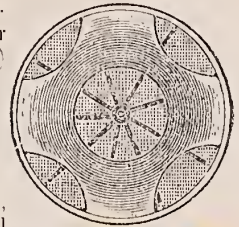


Where this machine is known it is regarded by Potato Growers as necessary as a mowing machine is in mowing hay.

This "Exterminator" is the standard article; it has met a great want of potato growers. With it Poisons mixed with plaster, &c., may be applied SAFELY, CHEAPLY, QUICKLY and EFFECTUALLY.

The large cut shows the manner of using (the strap to go over the shoulder we do not furnish.)

The long handle is *not to be shaken*, the hand upon the same acts merely as a balance, and thrust the "duster" out over the plant, or row. The hand upon the can is used to turn the same, and as the wheel seen in the small cut is fastened to the long handle, a shower of dust is forced through, *light or heavy*, according to length of the turn given; from eight to twenty-four inches may be covered as desired.



The small cut gives an inside view, showing the *false bottom* which prevents the weight of Plaster pressing upon the wheel in the bottom, and allowing it to turn as easily when full as when but a few inches of Plaster are used. It is unnecessary to mention the damage done by Potato Bugs, as every person that has grown one bush

of potatoes knows by hard experience that it is a constant strife to save the crop, and from what we can learn of the habits and history of the bug there is no doubt but they will be hand in full force for many years to come. It has been demonstrated by practical experience that the crop of potatoes can be saved by the timely use of Paris Green or other poisons mixed with Plaster, Flour, &c. The great trouble has been to apply the poisons *safely, cheaply, quickly effectually*. That difficulty has been entirely overcome by the invention here described. We have a style with changeable sieves, of different sizes to be used for applying Fertilizers. Price, \$2.00.

A FEW REASONS WHY FARMERS WANT THIS POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR. It is the simplest and best contrivance ever used for the purpose. It can be used in a perfectly easy and natural position, no stooping or reaching the over the row. It will do the work effectually as fast as a person can walk.

The quantity of plaster used, and space covered, can be regulated at will, to suit any size of plant.

The weight of Plaster, etc., is carried on the shoulder, or by the hands, as the person working prefers. It always pleases the working farmer, or his hired help, as it is the only article of the kind that a person is willing to use all day. The plaster never packs in the bottom and is sifted through just as easily when the can is full as when there is but little in it. The style with changeable sieves may also be used for applying fertilizers. It is well made and durable, and will last several seasons. To see the machine itself is all the testimony you will want. PRICE, \$1 50. With Fertilizer attachments, \$2 00.

MIRACURA;

The Wonderful Healing Compound.

A new and valuable invention that comes before the public, highly recommended by the leading physicians as being the best healing compound in the world.

Those suffering with Wounds, Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Burns, Scurvy, Abscesses, Itch, Sore Breasts, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, or Obstinate Ulcers, such as Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Chapped Hands, or Old Chronic Sores, will find immediate relief by using it.

All Those Who Have Used It Testify as to its Healing Properties.

FOR ITCHING PILES

It Cannot be Surpassed. It has cured some of the most obstinate cases in this vicinity. Here are a few testimonials, not from

MAINE, TEXAS OR CALIFORNIA,

But Right Here at Home:

LIMA, Ind., Nov. 28, 1883.

MESSRS. ABBOTT & FAVOURITE:

Dear Sirs:—With a natural hatred to all advertised medicines, it is with no small degree of hesitancy that I write this, but the wonderful effects of your medicine in my case prompt me in behalf of those suffering from poison, to make this statement: I have been several times poisoned with Sumach and have each time suffered from three to four weeks very severely. About one week ago I was poisoned with Sumach. I immediately secured a box of your Miracura, and after applying two or three times, the soreness left and to-day my skin is as soft and white as ever.

Yours very truly,

FRED VAN NEST.

LIMA, Ind., Nov. 12, 1883.

MESSRS. ABBOTT & FAVOURITE:

Dear Sirs:—Several years ago I received a severe cut across the top of my instep while chopping. I had it treated by physicians and supposed it was well, but a year ago got very sore and broke several pipes having formed in it. I tried most everything but received no benefit. It kept on growing worse until I was finally induced to try

Miracura, which I done, giving it the best of care, and in two weeks it was entirely cured.

Yours Respectfully,

FRANK LESTER.

ROCHESTER, Mich.

MESSRS. ABBOTT & FAVOURITE:

Dear Sirs:—I have used a box of your ointment and found it successful in all cases.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. KING.

LIMA, Ind., July 4, 1883.

MESSRS. ABBOTT & FAVOURITE:

Dear Sirs:—This is to certify that I have for 3 years been suffering from itching piles. Able physicians have prescribed for me but without effecting any improvement in my condition. By the advice of my friends, I procured a 50c box of your healing compound, and by using it a week, according to directions, it began to relieve me of the itching, and in less than a month I was entirely cured. I should advise all those suffering with like complaint to procure a box at once.

Yours truly,

W. H. SCHEFFER.

This healing salve is not a cheap medicine; but claims to secure results worth ten times its cost. Better "Launch out into the deep," contend heroically against the wave, and at once achieve success, than to be sailing in shallow water and secure nothing.

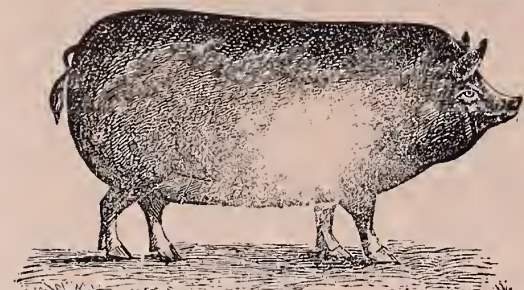
A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE ONLY BY

ABBOTT & FAVOURITE,
Lima, LaGrange Co., Indiana.

HIGH CLASS THOROUGHBRED

LIVE STOCK.



SWINE.

CHESTER WHITES, BERKSHIRE
SMALL ENGLISH, and A. I.
JERSEY REDS.

POULTRY.

Light and Dark Prahmas; Port and Black Co-
lins; Plymouth Rocks, W. C. B. Old and
Black, Irish, Brown and White Leghorns. (single
comb); Langshans, Wyandottes, and B. B. R. Game Bantams

Eggs for Hatching, of the above, \$2.50 per setting; 3 Settings to One Address, Only \$6.00.

BRONZE TURKIES. Eggs \$3 per Cutch. PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$3.50 per Setting.

Order Eggs early and thus secure early Chicks.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

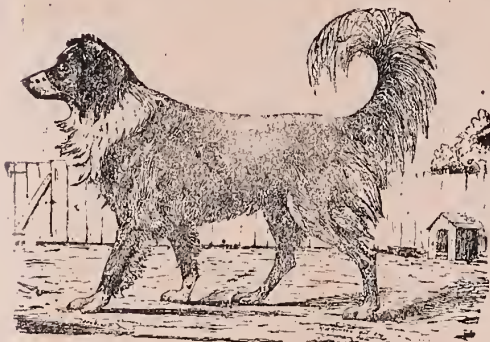
I am doing a Large Trade in Eggs for hatching. My numerous customers, in all parts of the country report excellent results. Those who wish Early, Vigorous Chicks, should forward their orders just as soon as they have setting hens ready for the eggs, and the eggs will be forwarded promptly.



CANINES.

Setters, Pointers, New Foundlands, Terriers and my unrivalled strain of SCOTCH COLLIES. Also RABBITS and other pet stock.

Send Stamp for Special Illustrated Price List of Stock



A fine photo of my Grand Imported Scotch Collie "LADDIE" sent on receipt of only 15 cents, in stamps (ones or twos) or cash.

My Eureka Water Cup is the best thing for poultry and is largely used in the poultry houses and for shipping fowls and chicks. Sample by mail, 25 cents; one dozen, by express, only \$1.50.

Those who wish a special or extended reply should enclose stamps.

Write Name, Post Office, County and State as plainly as possible, and address

D. Z. EVANS, JR.,

WATSON TOWN, PA.

BE SURE TO MENTION WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE TOMATO.



Of all the new Tomatoes introduced by Mr. Livingston, consisting of the Paragon, Acme and Perfection, this new variety (the Favorite) he claims will beat them all. Although the seed sold last spring at an exorbitant price I procured enough to give me a large stock for this season's trade. My expectations have been more than realized, for a finer, smoother or more solid tomato I never saw grow. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous, tomatoes extra large, perfectly round and smooth, solid almost clean to the core, with very few seeds, ripens early all over, does not crack or speck like many other of the early varieties, commences to bear early and keeps on ripening its fruit until killed by frost; in fact, Livingston's Favorite Tomato is the Ne Plus Ultra of all varieties of tomatoes ever brought before the public, and anyone who fails to plant them will never know what they lose until they see them growing in someone else's garden. They are as early as the earliest; larger than the largest; smoother than the smoothest; better than the best, and more productive than any other.

Since going to press with the body of this Catalogue, I have concluded to offer this valuable new Tomato at the low price of 10c., per pkt., or 3 pkts., for 25 cts.